PATTER:

'The Hon'ble Mr. President'

By *Asude*

LET us pack up the cabbages in the ole kit bag for the day, and look at a King. I suppose, every cat can look at a King.

Come to think of it, what is he but a "King"? They are still worrying their heads about a synonym, for "President." Nothing would please these pandits till they light upon a real, good corker in Hindi which will tie their tongues into several knots in the speaking of it.

But why? Why not call him just plain "Samrat" in the good old Indian style and have done with it? Not that "Samrats" are or should be plain. But it goes better with a coach-and-six, does it not?

In any case, it would be less of a tongue-twister than this Sampurna Lokatantratmaka Janarajya. But have I got it right? I am quoting from memory, you know. That is, writing it. Don't ask me to 'say' it. I have already cracked three perfectly good dentures trying American crackers.

* *

It will be a source of pride and pleasure to me all my life that I came to know this man, — long before he came to be a King. Thirty-seven years ago, to be precise, a year before the First World War started. And I have met him, off and on, since then, talked to him and shared meals with him. It is not every citizen of India, that is, Bharat, who can claim as much.

He was a Professor at the Calcutta University Law College then, and I was one of his students. His manners were perfect, — from the students' point of view. A more self-effacing, unobtrusive Professor never existed in fiction or fact. He came quietly and went quietly. Some of us thought that he was shy. "Shy" was the word actually used.

I suppose, it was due to the way he took our attendance. You know that thing known in Law Classes as "proxy"? "Proxy" is the name given to the obliging friend of your bosom who responds for you when the attendance is being called out, — that is, when you are more agreeably engaged elsewhere. The "In-law" house was a common substitute for the class.

Now, whilst there were obstreperous tutors who took a friendsh delight in catching the delinquents 'in flagrante delicto', Srijut Rajendra Prasad (he was neither a "Shri" nor a "Doctor" then) had a quite different technique with him. I think he hated the idea of showing up a callow cub that way.

So, what he did was to make the 'showing-up" impossible. He would face the boys quite straight so long as the lecture was going on. But as soon as he would open the Attendance Register, he would bend his head down to the book and start calling the names. No, numbers, I think. And he would not look up.

And then, there would be a series of "Present, Sirs" or "Yes, Sirs", from start to finish, — almost without a break. Every blessed son-in-law who happened to be a student of his got his presence in the class recorded and his percentage for the year assured even whilst raving over his sweetheart's eyebrow in more congenial settings.

The President does not know but I do that there were a few amongst the "present, Sirs" who never returned to the College again.

On the eve of his departure for Patna to join the High Court, he invited all of us to his residence at Calcutta and gave us a royal feast. He accosted everyone of us separately and talked to us as a friend. Nobody remembered that he was a "Biharee".

Everybody remembered him later as a "perfect gentleman", a familiar epithet of genuine appreciation amongst the Calcutta boys.

It was years later that I discovered that we had all been taken in by this "shy" Professor. This "perfect gentleman", with all his innocent, "country-cousin" ways, was actually the cutest amongst his tribe, — knew every trick of the trade that was played, but was too big, too humane to bother about them. And he had a sense of the humorous which startled those fools who did not know him.

I shift the scene to the hectic years of 1920-22. I had joined the Movement, and I met him in Patna, at the Congress Camp to which he had repaired from the most lucrative practice at the High Court. Even then, they were fancying him as a Judge of that High Court. I suppose, he will be making Judges now.

I remember one curious thing. One of his most ardent admirers was the late Sir B. K. Mullick, a Judge of the High Court, than whom a bigger "pucca Saheb" you would not meet in a month of Sundays. In fact, he was more of a "Saheb" than the European Judges themselves. Though not agreeing with Rajendra Prasad in what appeared to most of them as a "foolhardy" jump, Sir B. K. had the greatest regard for this young crusader in the Mahatma's team.

It showed in various ways. I remember Sir B. K. Mullick visiting a Khadi Exhibition which was beng supervised by Srijut Rajendra Prasad. Now, one could not somehow visualise this patron of Saville Row and Bond Street touching anythipg in the nature of "khaddar." And yet, I saw him purchasing a whole bale of "Kokti" Khaddar under the gentle suggestion of Rajendra Prasad. He said, he was going to have shirts made of them.

Another time, when I went to Sir B. K. to touch him for a donation to the Patna Ramakrishna Anniversary Fund, the first thing he asked me was: "Now, what is it all about? Is it one of Rajendra's schemes? If so, I am all for it." I had to deny the tempting suggestion. But Sir B. K. paid all the same. I mention these two incidents to show the esteem in which he was held even in those early days.

The next vignette which flashes before the eye is the picture of this King being assaulted by a common constable in a mango orchard at Bihpur in the district of Bhagalpur. And the assault was directed by Mr. Ninnis, Superintendent of Police.

I wonder where Ninnis is now. The constable is probably still in our midst, even if he was not one of the multitude which collected on the streets on February 27.

On the day following the assault, a huge Meeting was held at Lajpat Park in Bhagalpur. The late Mr. Deep Narain Singh presided. On the dais were seated amongst others, Murli Manohar Prasad, Editor, "Searchlight", "Prof." Badridas Varma, the late Professor Abdul Bari, — all of whom bore marks on them of the severe lathi charge of the day before.

Srijut Rajendra Prasad came and sat down and started spinning. It was a difficult job because he had bandages on. There was not the slightest sign in his poise to show that anything unusual had happened. The whole thing was in the day's work. That seemed to be the way he took it.

It seems to me that that has been his outlook all through his eventful life, — the secret of his greatness. Perfect poise, and a staunch confidence in his creed, — an utter absence of drama and sentiment, — these are what stood by him in his forty years' fight for the country's deliverance. I think it was a principle with him to shun the spotlight.

He could not avoid it on the 27th of February. But I have a notion that he is still the same quiet professor, — if not so "shy" or innocent as we took him for — looking at all this fee-faw-fum and razzle-dazzle with the detachment of a true anchorite.

It is not of every one of our masters that that could be said. Dr. Rajendra Prasad did not go to the Presidentship. Let it be understood that the Presidentship came to him. As an old pupil, I can only wish him peace in the evening of his life.

Photographing The Everest

THREE OXFORD MEN'S TREK THROUGH EASTERN NEPAL

BY *Paul Bower*

WE (Paul Bower, Edward St. George and B. K. Todd all Oxford Graduates) have just arrived in Calcutta after traversing Eastern Nepal, a 250-mile journey through a country hitherto unseen by westerners. We were the first Europeans ever to have followed the route eastwards from Katmandu towards Darjeeling.

At an audience with His Highness Maharaja Mohun Shumsher Jang Bahadur Raja, the ruler of Nepal (who had just celebrated his birthday), we were granted the unprecedented permission of undertaking the journey.

Collecting the minimum equipment necessary from local sources, we set out with two Nepalese guides and thirteen porters on the 20th December intending to negotiate the Sunkosi in native dugout canoes. Reaching the river, after three days march, we found that navigation downstream would be hazardous owing to the speed of the current and the frequent rapids; none of the local boatmen could be persuaded to risk the journey.

Progress down the Sunkosi river being impossible we decided to follow the mountain route which, owing to the ruggedness of the country, could only be attempted on foot. We planned to approach as near as practicable to the southern face of Mount Everest hitherto unseen by whitemen from its base

Unique Sight

A difficult march up the Maulong Kohla river, during which it was often necessary to ford the stream chest-deep in icy water, brought us to a 10,400 foot peak within thirty miles of Mount Everest. Here we were able to take unique photographs of the mountain. During the week in which we were in sight of the Everest, we were surprised to observe the perfect pyramid of the peak completely free from mist and storms.

Leaving the Everest group of mountains, the expedition passed through Okhaldunga, Bhojpur and Nankuta, emerging from Nepal through the Terai jungle, world famous for its big game.

The ardous trek over the world's most mountainous terrain took 29 days and in ascents alone. We estimate we climbed over three times the height of Mount Everest itself.

Anxious Moments

The expedition had two anxious moments, first when Bower, separating from the main party climbed a 10,000 foot peak alone, lost its way in the dark coming down and had to seek refuge for the night in a goatherd's lean-to, and secondly when on new year's eve a landslide close to the camp buried the path ahead making it necessary for us and the thirteen porters to construct a new path before proceeding onwards.

The travellers agree that little-known Nepal is one of the most fascinating of eastern countries surpassed only by its neighbour Tibet from which they had just returned after a three weeks' trek on the plateau.

We found the people better clothed, fed and housed than in neighbouring India and Tibet. We met with warm hospitality wherever we went though in some of the smaller villages the people were taken aback by the sight of the first whitemen to visit their country.

The organisation of Nepal is still completely feudal. Each village is self-supporting; there is little trade between districts as the roads are too difficult even for pack animals. The only trade goods seen were cloth and cheap jewellery, both imported by porters from India. We think that this feudal economy in outer Nepal is unlikely to be superseded. The nature of the country and the non-existence of good communications will probably prevent any extension to eastern Nepal of the modernisation which the Rana regime has brought to the Katmandu Valley.

Paul Bower (left) and Mr. Edward St. George (extreme right) with a porter and a Gurkha guide at top of the 5,000 ft. high Dilpa Pass.

From Britain

Before visiting Nepal, the travellers who are on world tour having left England last July, spent a month in Egypt and then proceeded to India where they had the honour to be the guests of four Indian Maharajas in Udaipur, Dungarpur, Jaipur and Cooch Behar. They were also guests of the Maharaja of Sikkim before they set out on their three weeks' trek into Tibet.

Continuing our journey we will leave Calcutta in a few day's time for Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, and Hongkong. On completion of our Far East tour we will conclude our travels with a visit to America separating finally at Nassau in the Bahamas, where the Todds have a winter residence.

The tourists' purpose of the world tour is purely educational. During our travels, however, we have been taking photographs for Royal Geographical Society of which St. George is a Fell—

Census Of Wild Animals

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

DISCOVERY OF NATURAL LAW HELPS CONTROL OVER NATURE

CENSUSES of human beings have been taken from time to time for several thousand years. The earliest recorded census was made by King David of Israel; this is said to have so angered the Lord that it was followed by a pestilence. The Romans certainly made them, and in modern times the Swedes were the pioneers. They are now fairly universal, the most important gap being China. One result of the Communist triumph in China will probably be that for the first time the number of people in that great country will be known, and we shall thus know within five per cent or less the total numbers of the human race.

Meanwhile, biologists have begun to count wild animals. There are several good reasons for doing this. In the first place, animal biology always gives us hints on human biology. We know very little about the causes which make human populations increase or decrease, and we shall certainly learn something from animals. Of course, some rather Nazi-minded biologists will say that we could learn everything. This is plain nonsense, for two reasons

For one thing, men can control food production and crowd diseases, and animals cannot For another, as soon as a natural law is discovered this increases our control over nature, and often enables us to get round what would otherwise be the results of the working of this law.

We also need figures of this kind to understand evolution. Darwin thought that the main cause of evolution was natural selection, that is to say the survival of the fittest. If he was right — as I think he was — we shall have to find out accurately what wild animals and plants die of, before we can hope to find out why some of them die more easily than others. Engels pointed out that the theory of evolution would be incomplete until the laws of animal populations were discovered. Actually the systematic study was begun just before his death, though he can hardly have known it.

Easiest To Count

Curiously enough, the easiest wild animals to count roughly are birds. One would think the opposite, because they can move so fast. But one can easily count the nests of some birds, especially rooks, whose nests are very easily visible, and each contains one married couple. Again, it is fairly easy to count sea birds which nest on cliffs, especially from aeroplane photographs. So the whole world population of some birds, such as gannets, is fairly well known.

Field mice are not very hard to count, for one can set so many traps that every one in an area can be caught, marked and let out again. When every mouse caught has been caught at least once before, we can be sure that almost all have been caught. In a typical English countryside, there is about one field mouse for every 1,000 square yards in late spring, and many more by early autumn.

It is much harder to count insects, but yet the finest work on animals populations has been done by Schwerdtfeger and others on four species of moths whose caterpillars eat the needles of pine trees in Germany. These workers did not try to count the moths or the caterpillars. They went out in winter, and carefully sifted the dead pine needles and loose soil from a square metre of ground, counting the numbers of pupae or chrysalises of the different moths, and averaged the results over a number of such patches.

Such censuses have now been carried out over 60 years, which corresponds to about 1,500 years of human history, reckoning 25 years to a generation. The numbers varied enormously. The record increase was from about one crrysalis of the bordered white moth per 500 square metres in 1921 to 20 per square metre in 1828, that is to say, 10,000 times as many in seven years, or an increase of nearly fourfold each year. Of course each moth can lay several hundred eggs, so if conditions had been ideal, the increase could have been vastly greater.

Malthus Theory

Now Malthus thought that populations tended to increase until they outrun their means of subsistence, and therefore starved. If that were so, each species would increase until there were so many of it, or of one of the other species, that almost all the pine needles were eaten, and then there would be a famine and a dramatic fall in numbers. Two or three times in the 60 years, one species increased so much that most of the pine needles were eaten; and afterwards decreased. If the decrease had been due to starvation, then the other species eating the same needles ought to have starved too. Far a pine needle is not like the leaf of an ordinary tree. It takes three years to grow. So if Malthus was right, all the moth species should be reduced in numbers by the abundance of one. This sometimes, happened, and about as often did not.

Further, the graphs of population numbers ought to be like the teeth of a saw, rising gradually to a peak, then brought down suddenly by a famine, thus rising again slowly. On the contrary, the fall in numbers after a peak generally went on for three or four years before it started rising again.

Starvation and climate no doubt play some part in determining these numbers, but the most important factor is probably disease or its absence. The most serious diseases of caterpillars are caused by other insects which lay their eggs in them, so that the caterpillar produces a lot of little flies instead of one moth. When populations are very dense, as many as 69 out of 70 chrysalises may be infected, and as the infection is always fatal, there is no wonder that the numbers drop, and that the drop goes on for some years.

In fact, Malthus was pretty badly out as regards caterpillars, and the dismal Johnies who say mankind is going to starve, because our numbers are increasing, are likely to be wrong too. I respectfully suggest that they might even learn something from the study of caterpillars.

'WILL THE MELODY LINGER ON?'

Crawford in The Newark News

Shooting 'The River' In India

BY HAROLD HEFFERMAN

MOVIE-making troupes from Hollywood have been excursioning into almost every accessible foreign locale—and now it's faraway, mysterious India that's getting the heavy play. Two troupes—MGM's "KIM," starring Errol Flynn, and Kenneth McEldowney's independent group doing "The River" from Rumer Godden's novel—have set up camp in Bombay and Calcutta, respectively.

Why go to India to make a picture? well, it seems there's plenty of financial backing there to entice the hardy and adventurous souls from lush, luxury-loving movietown. From both personal and production standpoints, it's a rugged venture for members of both companies. A graphic insight into the vastly different method of living and working on the Calcutta location is supplied by Melvina Pumphrey, ace Movietown writer who, in private life, is the wife of producer McEldowney.

"I started out trying to set down some of the problems of shooting a film in India," writes Mehina Pumphrey, who is sharing production perplexities there with her husband, "but somehow over here that light, Hollywood touch seems to disappear. You keep seeing too many things that scare you. But this is a tremendous experience. Calcutta is unbelievable!

CALCUTTA SCENE

"This is a town where you are better off, if you are a cow—they get more to eat than the people. They wander everywhere, hold up traffic, eat from the food stalls, sleep in the middle of the streets, parks and frontyards. Strangely enough, they are the Brahma breed, which I am told, is the meanest we have in America. But here they are as meek and mild as kittens. Between the people and the cattle, it is almost impossible to walk on the streets —every day is just like a county fair day at home

"Calcutta was a city of about four million before the Pakistan partition, and now it is eight million. But beside the poverty is also the wealth, of course. We dined at the 300 club Saturday night, very exclusive and the only one left open since prohibition set in—and there I danced with the real international set. Felt just like one of those characters in 'The Great Sinner', but upstairs in the great Eastern Hotel. I feel more like Sadie Thompson in 'Rain'

"The beds are iron with mattresses an inch thick and a frame over head to hold the mosquito netting. Although it is all very clean, the lizards and cockroaches gallop across the floor. They spray the rooms with DDT all the time—as well as all planes and trains. You drink only bottled water and do not dare even brush your teeth with anything else. And you have to be sure that your laundry is also done only in bottled water, and not in the Ganges or you will pretty soon have the itch from your clothes

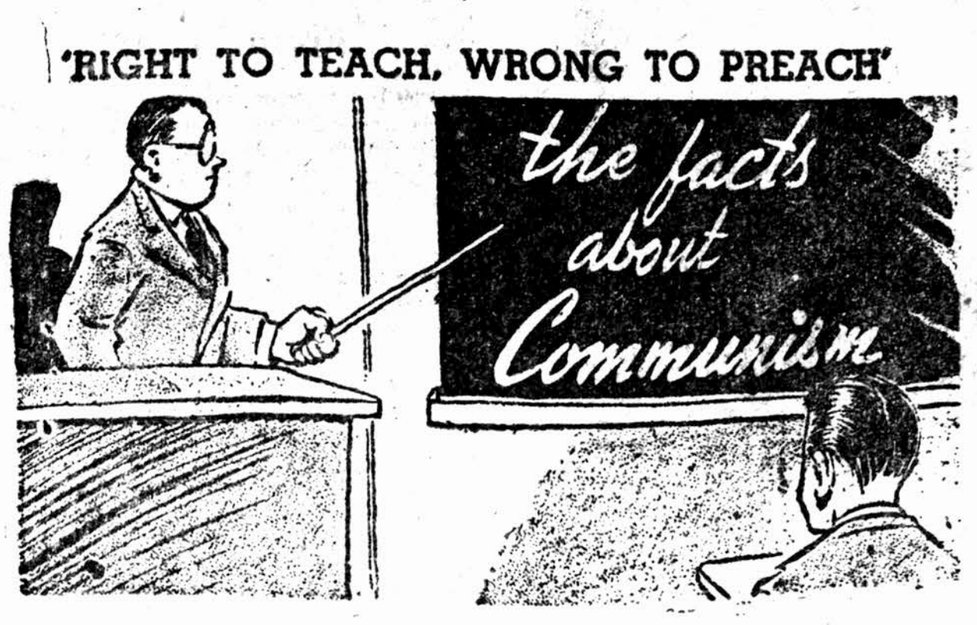
"But downstairs the dining room is most elaborate, with dozens of white-coated bearers in gold turbans to serve you—and an orchestra playing for both lunch and dinner. Most of the time they give us 'I'll wash that man right out of my hair' and 'One enchanted evening', and while, I'm told, they do not have Indian rights, all they have to do is change two bars and they can get by with it."

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

The correspondent summarizes a hundred and one production problems, together with barrels of red tape, that she and her husband solved and untangled before the first scene could be shot. To begin with, reported Miss Pumphrey, there was the matter of Government permits, import licenses for the equipment sent over, international currency exchange, for, involved in the production are dollars, pounds and rupees.

"The river" is being shot in technicolor which comes from the London plant because the exposed film must be flown every day to England for processing. Customs officials are in the habit of peering into any and all baggage, so it seemed only natural for them to want to look into the cans of raw film. The fact that if the cans were opened the film would be ruined seemed of little importance—and that little item of curious inspectors has proved the most vexatious of all the McEldowney Indian operations to date.

'RIGHT TO TEACH, WRONG TO PREACH'



BOY STOPS TRAINS

A 15-year-old boy "crazy about trains", is being prosecuted for twice stopping the east-bound express out of Paris. H used a cardboard signal controlled from a distance by string.

★

LACKING GRAVITY

"London transport staff at Action found footprints on the freshly-painted ceiling of an underground carriage. They were investigating if a man could have walked upside down on the ceiling while strap-hanging." — London 'Star'.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Can Happenings in real life be more glamorous than made-to-order 'situations' in films? This question arises out of the "Love triangle" in which Anna Magnani, the 'atom-bomb' of the Italian screen, Rossellini and Ingrid Bergman are participants. When Bergman began chasing Rossellini after seeing his film, the Romans forecast a combustible combination between Latin poetry and Nordic charm, leading to

BERGMAN- ROSSELLINI ROMANCE

Film Stars In Real Life Drama

BY SHEILAH GRAHAM

THE film colony in Hollywood reacted like a crazy seismograph to the report from Rome that Ingrid Bergman is expecting a baby shortly. Even vehement denials by Director Roberto Rossellini's sister-in-law, who saw the star less than three weeks ago at a Rome dressmakers's, failed to stop the buzzbuzz.

Since last spring, when her efforts to reach a divorce agreement in Sicily with Dr. Peter Lindstorm collapsed, Ingrid has finished work on the Rossellini epic, "Stromboli", and now is living in seclusion in a fashionable district in Rome.

Anita Roosellini, wife of Roberto's composer-brother, Renzo, commented:

"I saw Ingrid 20 days ago, when we went to a dressmaker's together. She partly undressed for the fittings. Her figure was exactly as it always has been. This story is false."

Mrs. Roosellini, who is here with her husband while he finishes the score for "Stromboli", said she had seen the Swedish beauty "almost every day" for months.

"We are good friends", she added. "We talk about everything. If she was going to have a baby, she would have told me"

Italian friends of Ingrid and Rossellini, however, insist they have made plans for her to go to either Cairo or a secluded village on the seashore and have the baby quietly.

Dr. Lindstrom, who has refused even to discuss possibilities of a divorce from Ingrid, could not be reached. He lives here with their daughter Pia, 11.

Joseph Steele, Ingrid's personal representative, parried questions with: "You never know".

Steele talked with Ingrid a week ago by trans-Atlantic telephone, but said she mentioned nothing about a baby. Asked if he thinks Dr. Lindstrom might relent and allow her the divorce, Steele said:

"Nothing can move him. He has no pride about it, still hopes she will come back to him. Lindstrom would take her back in any case".

HIS LIFE IN FILMS

Movie Star Ingrid Bergman has brought Roberto Rossellini, world-famous Italian moviet director, the "serenity and happiness and above all sincerity" he has been looking for all his life

So said Rossellini in an exclusive interview. The dynamic, 43-year-old Italian, for whom Miss Bergman left home and Hollywood, asserted her inspiration already had borne fruit in his own artistic career.

He added: "All art automatically is autobiographical. My films reflect my life. And I'm typical of my generation".

Rossellini went on to explain how his cinematic achievements were "logical developments' of his personal life and search for moral certainty.

"Under fascism", he said, "We lived in a strait-jacket, oppressive world. A man counted for nothing. It was more of a crime to blow your horn, than to hit a pedestrian with your car. There was an inhuman transposition of values.

"The war ripped away illusions and exposed the nihilism, the nakedness of the individual. We used to ask why the German occupiers could be so brutal. They made us feel terror like dogs. We became even callous. A street-cleaner sweeping up human entrails was nothing unusual. We felt we must first understand evil before building a new moral order".

Although he had been in motion pictures since 1934, only in 1945, with "Open City", which first brought him to world attention, did Rossellini succeed in expressing his revolution, he said.

"We were at zero, morally. You have to get down to zero before you can reorient life. Life started out again primitive, unfinished—but life jerked on without stopping. That's why our films looked crude. Like life".

In "Paisan", the next Rossellini film to attract notice, he said he was portraying men rushing this way and that in quest for "the real way to true meaning amid the fatal uncertainties of today when the world's crisis is much more spiritual than political".

A third artistic success, "Germany—Year Zero", examined the stagnant effects of evil in the country that built a morality into a system.

In "Stromboli" in which Miss Bergman is the star and only professional performer, Rossellini said he began to find clues to "meaning", a statement perhaps better appreciated only in knowledge of the Rossellini method of directing movies almost ad lib, creating new scenes often on the spur of immediate institutions.

The "meaning" was this, he said:

"The heroine (Miss Bergman) emerges from the disordered, turbid world of the wake of the war. She is reaching for her destiny. She is searching for a moral ideal, for faith, for a haven. As the film closes, it looks as if she is about to find her conscience and a new spiritual truth".

"And I, too, have now begun to find answers to my past questions", he added.

PICTURE OF ST. FRANCIS

Now Rossellini is preparing to shoot a picture of the life of St. Francis of Assisi, the great Catholic saint of gentleness. Miss Bergman will not appear in it. There will be only men and a brief glimpse of the image of another saint, Santa Chiara.

"St. Francis", said Rossellini, with a shy, a trifle embarrassed smile, "will be my devout offering to purify my sins for holy year".

He was enthusiastic at "the great idea of St. Francis". The idea, according to Rossellini, is that a "man's first duty is to his natural self, to develop himself spiritually and intellectually and to learn humility by paying one's debts to society".

"To find yourself and lose the world, that's what St. Francis says", continued Rossellini, his dark, magnetic eyes alight.

As a future project, Rossellini is keenly interested in making a movie out of George Orwell's "1984", the grim picture of a world under extreme dictatorship.

"I don't want to do propaganda", he explained. "I want to show to what depths such life can go. I myself am a Christian Democrat. I believe communism and socialism are now behind the times. And nowadays not even an artist can extricate himself from political life. Only we are suspicious of too much rhetoric".

WHAT AN ANGEL!

Hating newspaper columnists as he does, Rossellini is naturally reticent about Miss Bergman's personal doings. Until recently, Miss Bergman stayed with Rossellini's sister, Marcella. Often, when Rossellini came home late from working in the film cutting room, he would steal an unbelieving look at Miss Bergman sleeping peacefully in her room and whisper:

"Che Angelo! Che Angelo!" (what an angel!)

Now Rossellini and Miss Bergman spend a great deal of time together in his new apartment—which as yet has no telephone—in the swanky Parioli district here. Miss Bergman decorated the place gaily herself. But his greatest contentment in the new home is the open fireplace, he said. On these gusy, drizzly autumn evenings, the two sit and stare at the flames for hours.

Home life is a little strange for Rossellini, it seems. He had been separated from his wife for years and was divorced only last September in Austria. He has eaten out in tratterias or little restaurants all his life, he said, and is at a loss these days at what to order for the day's menu at home—as is the custom of Italian family men

Drinking little alcohol and eating little pasta, Rossellini now works to keep his weight down and looks ten years younger than when this correspondent last saw him, two years ago.

At that time, Rossellini was going around with Miss Anna Magnani, Italy's leading movie star, a racy, lusty, imperious woman from the ancient trastevere slums of Rome.

Although admittedly big-hearted and extravagantly generous, Miss Magnani is described by Rossellini's friends as also volcanically dramatic in her rages, whimsical in her moods and colourful in her diction.

"Roberto was just a slave to an atom bomb", the informant added. "Roberto is still fond of her, however. He says you've got to understand Anna."

When Miss Bergman began chasing Rossellini after seeing his film, "Paisan" at a private Hollywood showing, Romans now say the outcome was inevitable—Latin poetry and passion and Nordic purity and simplicity made a combustible combination.

At any rate, Rossellini stood the pressure for nine months before the quiet charm of Miss Bergman worked its wonders over the riotous attraction of Miss Magnani. The time table, briefly checked with Rossellini, was as follows:

TIME-TABLE OF ROMANCE

Spring, 1948-Miss Bergman writes fan letter to Rossellini, offering to work with him. Summer, 1948—cables and letters from Miss Bergman repeating offer. Fall, 1948—the two meet in Paris, she falling deeply in love at first sight, having been mentally prepared to do so long before. Winter, 1948—another meeting in London, Rossellini accepts collaboration.

January, 1949—Rossellini flies to New York, meets Miss Bergman; they travel together to the West coast where he stays at her home with her husband, Dr. Peter Lindstrom. February, 1949—Rossellini informs Dr. Lindstrom he has fallen in love with Miss Bergman, to which Lindstrom replies, "It will pass".

March, 1949—Rossellini returns to Italy. Miss Bergman follows in April. Lindstrom comes in June—too late. "Stromboli" is finished in July. Miss Bergman announces her intention to get a divorce in August.

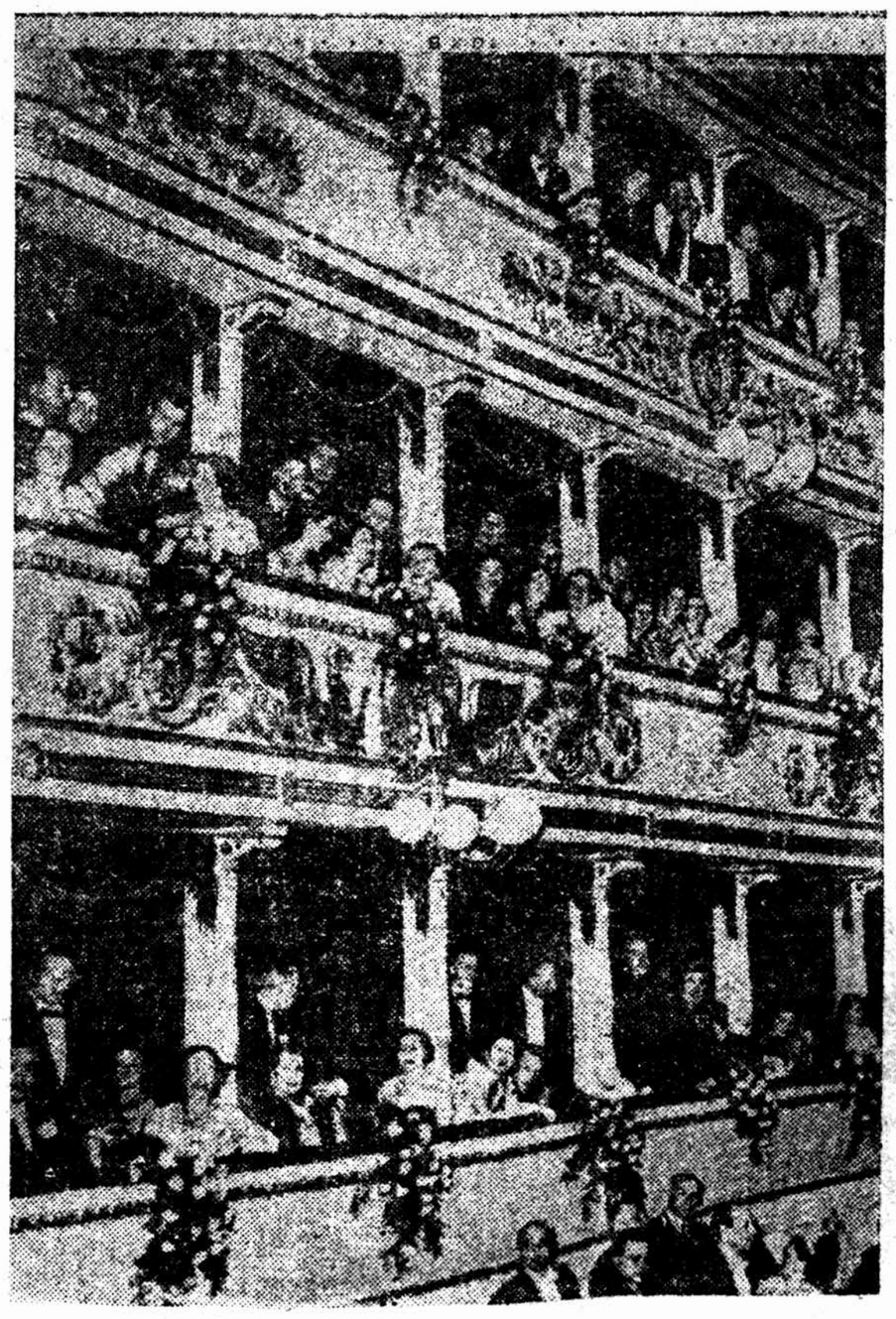
ANNA MAGNANI

Anna Magnani, Italy's whirling-dervish queen of the movies, is fiercely battling to complete her film, "Vulcano", for American presentation before Roberto Rossellini, the soulful-eyed director who threw her over for Ingrid Bergman, gets his own picture, "Stromboli", ready for the U.S. public.

In an exclusive interview with this correspondent, Miss Magnani denied

(Continued on page 13)

PACKED TIER ON TIER



The scene inside the famous 'Scala' opera house of Milano during performance of 'La Boheme.'

Robinhood Of Saurashtra

THRILLING STORY OF OUTLAW CHAMPRAJ

FROM THE BATTLE TO THE WILDS

A LARGE number of relatives from various places and other guests had collected in the house of a Kathi in the town of Chalal for obsequial ceremonies. Champraj had come from the town of Charabha and Hathis and Jethsur, the two brothers, had come from Timble

When the guests sat in the outer yard of the Kathi's house, Champraj turned towards one of them.

'Well, Hathiya', he said, 'it's a good thing I meet you here. It has saved me the trip to Timble'

'May I inquire what business was going to take you to Timble?' Hathia asked.

'Just to find out why you are making my sister so unhappy. Why arn't you paying her her maintenance? She was crying over it at Charbha when she came to see me there', Champraj replied.

Both the Kathi brothers from Timble felt embarrassed over Champraj making a scandal of his cousin's maintenance in the midst of the assembly. They were the relations of Rupadabai, Champraj's cousin, who had lost her husband and they felt humiliated.

'Shampraj', Jethsur asked in a tone of irritation, 'have you come here to dine or to lodge a protest on behalf of your cousin?'

'For both, if you want to know, Mathiya' thundered Champraj, 'you have murdered her husband by administering poison in his shoes. And you are not providing her with her maintenance. Is this the Kathi tradition? You'll have to pay her her maintenance'

'You are talking as though we are going to do it because you tell us to. are you?' Hathia demanded.

'Then I'll be forced to pay you a visit at Timble' was Champraj's reply. 'You are welcome to do it. We are not afraid of it', Hathia retorted.

'Well, then, keep yourself in readiness for my visit. I'll give you exactly one week's notice'. Champraj announced.

The host heard the exchange of hot words among his guests and intervened. But how could Champraj enjoy his meal after what had passed? He hurried with it and when the sun descended on the horizon in the west, he mounted his horse. For a moment, he stopped and turned in the direction of Hathia and Jethsar to again remind them of the date of his visit.

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Champraj returned to Charbha. He had picked up a quarrel over the claim of a helpless widow in his family. After a couple of days, he appeared preoccupied over the plan of making good the challenge he had thrown out to Jethsur and Hathia. The Kathis of Timble were brave fighters and it was not a simple thing to meet them in battle.

'Bapu, what is worring you?' asked the Jamadar of Champraj.

'Jamadar, I have promised to march on Timble,' he replied simply.

'Oh, it's quite simple. When do we start?' the Jamadar inquired.

'Next Sunday', came the quick reply from Champraj.

'But, Bapu, the Jamadar said, 'the people of Timble might feel yours was an empty threat. They might perhaps treat it lightly and may not be ready for us. Had we better not send them word that we are coming?'

A messenger was sent and he conveyed Champraj's message to the Kathis of Timble. Samant, the Kathi of Timble, was a friend of Champraj. Champraj liked him and he was particularly advised to keep himself out of the way when Champraj visited Timble on Sunday.

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Jethsur, for his part, had collected his Kathi friends at Timble on Saturday evening. Sunday dawned. The Kathis of Timble were well-armed and settled down to their 'kusumba' drink when rifle-shots sounded. They jumped up and knew Champraj had arrived at the outskirt of the village.

Leaving behind their drinks, they rushed out with their naked swords. The blades flashed in the rays of the sun. But the rifle-shots came in quick succession and the Kathis melted and took to their heels.

When Champraj arrived at the village with his men, he discovered the pot to 'kusumba' and the party had had their fill of drink. They then started in the direction of the Dastar fort.

On their way to the fort, Champraj warned his men against indiscriminate loot or incendiarism as they had come to the village with the mission of championing the cause of a widow.

As they approached the fort, they were confronted by two sentries guarding the entrance gate. They were old men.

'Get out of the way, old man', one of Champraj's men addressed the man who stood up.

'Do you know whom you are addressing?' the old man flashed back, I won't budge an inch'.

'I warn you to get aside. This is no occasion to pile entreaties on you, be quick, came the sharp warning.

The old watchman ignored the warning of the follower of Champraj. So Champraj cut off his head and it rolled on the ground as Champraj and his men entered the gate of the fort.

HIS MARE WAS PRICELESS

Inside the fort, Rupadabai was sitting in a room. She was happy to see her gallant cousin.

'Sister,' Champraj told her, pack up your clothes, jewellery and the articles you want to take with you quickly'.

Rupadabai sat in the palanquin with her possessions neatly piled up beside her. Champraj ordered three Kathi warriors to guard her and asked them not to spare any enemy they might meet on their way home.

Champraj then turned towards the other woman in the fort and, with folded hands, requested them to hand over their jewelry. He explained the jewelry had to make up the loss of money that was Rupadabai's as a matter of right.

In a moment, there was a big pile of jewelry. But noticing that Champraj was far off, one of the ladies told his man that she could not remove an ornament from her ankle.

'In that case, we might have to cut your leg', he said.

No sooner was the threat uttered than rushed in a gigantic man from the interior of the fort. He was holding a naked sword and he was saying, 'What? Do your want to cut off her leg, do you?'

'Who's that? Samant?' came an exclamation of surprize from Champraj.

'Well, yes, I'm Samant. Did you not recognize me? No? Had you not known me properly, Champraj? his friend retorted.

'But, Samant, are you here still?' Champraj asked as he proceeded to obstruct him.

Had I not been here, it would have been a matter of shame for me. I've arrived at this moment just in time, Champraj. Unsheath your sword', was all that Samant said to his friend.

'Samant, Samant' came from Champraj.

But Samant was adamant as a rock. Raising his sword high up, he took a leap and rushed towards Champraj. But he was encircled by Champraj's men.

'Let him alone, let him be free', Champraj shouted out his orders. But it was futile. Samant's head had been cut off.

The sun had risen high as Champraj sat down. His heart was sad with the sorrow of his friend's death. But there was no time to be lost as reinforcements would arrive from Amreli and Champraj wanted to clear out. He had become a 'baharvatia' from this fateful moment.

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In the Girnar forest tract, there is a hill. There are peaks on one of its sides and a dense jungle covers the other three sides. This is where he retired. His men were not with him. They were attending to their ammunition when the Gaikawad's troops from Amreli made their ap-

(Continued on page 29)

Background

REPORTS are coming through from Saurashtra, formerly known as Kathiawar, and north Gujarat of the outbreak of sporadic activities of "baharvatias". The latest advices indicate the possibility of the Saurashtra Government handing over the province to the Centre for administration of Law and Order. The suspicion is widespread that the spurious marauders are aided by the petty feudatory lords of Thakores and zamindars who are being liquidated in Saurashtra.

The Gujarati word, 'baharvatia', cannot be exactly translated into 'outlaw'. It is certainly associated with scented and romantic legends which men like the Britisher Kincaid and Saurashtra's great poet and story-teller, Meghani, who, like the great Charan Dula Kak, could thrill you with the humanity and exploits of the poets, lovers and warriors of Kathiawar, have immortalised the long line of our 'troubadours'. Meghani, who wrote with a magic pen, was and remains Saurashtra's 'Mistral of France's Provence'

The sordid crime of nose-cutting and thefts and highway robbery of Sonia and Bhupat, who are hitting the headlines in the contemporary Gujarati press, are a far cry from the 'baharvatia' hero, Champraj, a prototype of Maharashtra's heroes like Vasudeo Balvant Phadke, Tantya Bhil and Umaji Naik.

The story of Champraj is told by Miss Sushila Pai in the Marathi-language 'Saraswati' annual edited by Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar and has been specially translated for the 'Chronicle' by Mr. A. V. Kasbeker.

Memory Test In Hypnosis

★

On what day of the week did your tenth, seventh and fourth birthdays fall? On what day of the week was Christmas 1931?

Obviously nobody can answer such questions offhand, except by a lucky guess or unless there is some exceptionally vivid association with Christmas of a certain year which fixes the day of the week in mind for a lifetime.

Yet out of 50 persons put in deep hynosis, more than 80 per cent gave correct answers to all these questions, Dr. Robert M. True of the University of Vermont Medical College has just reported to the American Association for the advancement of science.

All the subjects were neurotic patients between the ages of 20 and 24. They had no better than average memories of the dates of recent events. Most of their out-of-trance answers to such questions as the date of Christmas two years ago were mere guesses—and wrong.

Dr. True was testing a hypothesis of psychotherapy that nothing is actually forgotten but only stowed away in the brain and that seemingly forgotten events of early childhood can be recalled.

All the answers were checked by the calendar. They seem, Dr. True says, to support the hypothesis that there is little real forgetting in life.

Lewis in The Milwaukee Journal

"Globe trotter."

Sir Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, Chemist, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Lord Lindsay of Birker, Philosopher, Principal of new University of North Staffordshire, formerly Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

Canon C. E. Raven, Professor of Divinity and Master of Christ's College, Vice-Chancellor of University of Cambridge.

Professor Denis William Brogan, Professor of Political Science and Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

GREAT TEACHERS OF OUR TIME

FOR many centuries, scholars from all over the globe have looked upon the university cities of Oxford and Cambridge as havens of learning, the storage houses of mankind's accumulated knowledge and wisdom. They were founded in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries; and as the number of students grew, more colleges were built. When in the second half of the 19th century women took up university careers, there was a sudden increase in the number of applicants for admission resulting in an unprecedented number of additions.

The trend continues. But the pressure for more colleges is dammed-in by one over-ruling consideration: the quality of teaching, the high and exacting standards of university training must not be relaxed. Nor must the pace be accelerated, for at Oxford and Cambridge it is not possible to "increase output by man-hour", or to produce that "extra ten per cent."

To anyone who has spent even a day in these two famous places of learning it is evident that nothing is likely to force factory methods on them. They are saturated with a unique atmosphere which surrounds the colleges and protects against interference those who are engaged in study.

Not that they are stiff or stuffy. To study is a high and gay adventure if one has the good fortune to be an undergraduate there. The colleges are wide awake to all that goes on in the world, and in matters of intellectual progress they are not merely abreast but well ahead of the outside. the "extra-mural" world.

"Backroom Boys Of Civilisation"

Men of world-wide reputation and renown are the lecturers at the colleges. Their names do not figure in the headlines of newspapers—they are more behind than in the news. To them as to few others, the war-time term of 'Backroom Boys' applies with accuracy. They are the 'Backroom Boys of Civilisation'; not that they would relish a label of this kind.

Among the great teachers of present-day British Universities there are some intellectual giants whose names will live long after them. Professor G. M. Trevelyan, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, a writer and lecturer on modern history without an equal; Sir (William) Lawrence Bragg, head of the famous Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge, a physicist among the world's six greatest; Professor Denis Brogan, the outstanding political scientist (whose encyclopaedic knowledge on America, France and England is admired not only at Peterhouse, his college at Cambridge, but also by millions of radio listeners); Prof. Maurice H. Dobb, the economist at Trinity College, Cambridge, Sir Richard Livingstone, who is perhaps the best-known classical scholar of our time and who is President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, Professor of Chemistry at Exeter College, Oxford; Rev. Charles Earle Raven, Doctor of Divinity, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, writer and lecturer on theology; Lord Lindsay of Birker, the philosopher; Prof. L. J. Mordell, the mathematician—they are a few whose work represents a rich and powerful stream of Britain's "Invisible Exports." What Britain gets in return cannot be easily assessed in cash and currencies; it is a measure of goodwill and international respect outside the scope of book-keeping.

FAMOUS among scholars all over the world are the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. There is much in atmosphere and tradition, in studying where the great men of six centuries have studied. Even new extensions start with a tradition, zealouly guarded and nourished through generations, and the quality of teaching remains unchanged.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, O.M., Professor of Modern History, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is great-nephew of Macaulay.

John Tressider Sheppard, Provost King's College, Cambridge and Senior Fellow of Eton College.

Sir Reginald Coupland, Historian, Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford. He was member of Sir Stafford Cripps' Mission to India, 1942. "The Indian Problem", "Indian Politics", "The Future of India" and "India—a Re-statement" are some amongst his publications.

Prof. Maurice Herbert Dobb, M.A., Lecturer in Economics, Trinity College, Cambridge. Best-known among his published works are "Capitalist Enterprise and Social Progress"; "Russian Economic Development since the Revolution"; "Soviet Economy and the War"; "Studies in the Development of Capitalism."

Prof. Louis Joel Mordell, Professor of Pure Mathematics, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sir Richard Livingstone, Classical Scholar, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Neville H. K. A. Coghill, Fellow and Tutor in English Literature, Exeter College, Oxford.

Sir (William) Lawrence Bragg, Professor of Experimental Physics, Cavendish Laboratory, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Indo-Pakistan Cold War

PROBE INTO CAUSES OF TRADE DEADLOCK

By C. N. VAKIL

IN spite of the fact that the economies of India and Pakistan are closely interdependent in many respects, certain developments are taking place which seem to ignore the facts of economic geography of long standing traditions, common practices, and above all mutual requirements.

The bitterness which preceded and followed the partition of the country, instead of dying out in course of time, seems to have gone deep and has taken the form of strong political prejudices and an attitude of suspicion at every statement or event, intentional or otherwise, made by one or the other.

The stalemate over the Kashmir issue is the most outstanding example of the tension between the two countries in the political sphere. It is also reflected in the occasional exodus of refugees from Western or Eastern Pakistan which is reported even now in the third year after independence.

The deadlock which has arisen regarding the problem of evacuee property also indicates how the political situation may be exploited to obtain substantial economic advantages. It is well-known that the property left in Pakistan by refugees who have come to India is several times more valuable than the property which refugees had in India before going to Pakistan.

The fact that in spite of protracted negotiations some of these problems are far from solution leads one to the conclusion that there is a state of undeclared cold war between the two countries.

New Pattern Of Foreign Trade

It is the same attitude which can explain the tendency in either country to drift apart in matters of foreign trade, in spite of the fact that development of existing trade relations between the two countries is in their mutual interests.

It is unfortunate that though lip-service is done to the desirability of closer trade relations between the two countries and even agreements are made in order to achieve the same, in practice the gulf between the two is widening as indicated by recent events.

It is obvious that Indo-Pakistan trade is the direct outcome of the partition and mainly reflects what was at one time internal trade between the areas, which now constitute Pakistan on the one hand and those that are included in the Republic of India on the other.

The sentiment of separate national existence naturally emerged after the partition and became the basis of policy both in the political and economic spheres. The bitterness which preceded and followed the partition intensified this sentiment in some quarters.

Whereas in India, by the establishment of a secular state, a powerful check has been introduced on communal bitterness, the creation of a religious state in Pakistan has probably intensified the tendency in the opposite direction. The recent wave towards Pan-Islamism indicates the nature of this tendency which is likely to have its economic counterpart. It is in the context of these developments that the foreign economic policy of the two countries should be understood. Whereas a close interdependence between the two countries is indicated by economic facts, efforts are being made to break the existing economic ties and develop others, and this unusual development can be explained only by the political factors referred to above.

Raw Materials

For example, we have found that the existing internal trade of Undivided India is now being diverted to third countries. It has been estimated that during the year 1946-47, mills in India consumed about 7 lakh bales of different types of raw cotton produced in Pakistan. In 1947-48 the consumption of raw cotton from Pakistan by Indian mills fell to 6 lakh bales and in 1948-49 the figure was reduced to 3.7 lakh bales.

Pakistan has very few mills. She about 9 lakh bales and found markets in Soviet Russia, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain.

A similar story is true of raw jute. In 1947-48 jute mills in India consumed about 5 million bales of Pakistan raw jute. In 1948-49 India imported 4.1 million bales from Pakistan and in the current year 1949-50 there was a tendency towards a further fall which was intensified after September 1949 from which time there is a complete stoppage of trade between the two countries. During the period March, 1949, to September 1949, only 1.2 million bales could be purchased by Indian buyers. A part of this quantity was held up for some time after devaluation of the Indian rupee. It is difficult to explain how far this tendency is due to decreased production of raw jute and raw cotton in Pakistan. It should be noted however that Pakistan has been trying to export raw jute to other countries by developing the port of Chittagong.

Before the partition, exports of raw jute via Chittagong were small; in 1947-48 they amounted to 7 lakh bales and in 1948-49 they increased to more than a million bales. In addition to this, Pakistan exported raw jute in bond via Calcutta in 1948-49 of more than 7 lakh bales to third countries. Among the important consumers of Pakistan raw jute other than India, are Belgium, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

"HEAVY GOING!"

Press in The Hindu

Manufactured Goods

Similarly, Pakistan areas used to consume more than 500 million yards of cloth produced by mills in India before the partition. In the first Inter-Dominion Agreement India agreed to export to Pakistan 450 million yards of cloth. The actual exports during the year 1948-49 to Pakistan however amounted to only 174 million yards. Pakistan imported considerable quantities of cloth from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, China and the United States. The same is true of sugar.

Whereas Pakistan used to consume more than two lakh tons of Indian sugar before the partition, we find that during 1948-49 Pakistan obtained her requirements of sugar from Cuba and Brazil, the imports from India being insignificant.

It is possible to say that part of the explanation for the reduction the import of Indian goods into Pakistan is to be found, in the high prices of Indian manufactured goods. At the same time, it should be noted that a movement for the boycott of Indian cloth was started in Karachi and other centres by certain merchants in Western Pakistan.

Balance Of Payments

The first Inter-Dominion Agreement was concluded in May, 1948, for one year. At the end of the year it was found that Pakistan had a favourable balance of trade with India to the extent of Rs. 37 crores and making other adjustments the net balance of payments in her favour was of the order of Rs. 24 crores. The Indo-Pakistan Payments Agreement provided for the necessary adjustment in the case of any payments to be made on account of trade and other factors. Each country holds currency of the other country to the extent of Rs. 15 crores and it has been agreed that adjustments would be made only in excess of this figure.

This was to be done by transferring sterling in the sterling balances of each country held in London. Such transfer was to be partly in current account and partly in blocked account. Because of this, Pakistan realised for the year 1948-49 sterling worth Rs. 2 crores on current account. The rest was transferred from the blocked account.

On account of this, the attitude of Pakistan was to see that in future she sold her goods in such a manner that she received foreign exchange to the full extent of her exports which could be utilised for her requirements. In other words, she was not willing to have a large balance of either Indian rupees or blocked sterling which she could not utilise immediately.

The desire on the part of Pakistan to acquire foreign exchange which might help her to import machines, tools and other essential requirements is understandable. Whereas this could have been achieved in other ways, what was done was that in the second Inter-Dominion Agreement for the exchange of essential commodities for the year 1949-50, the quantum of trade between

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STATE CONGRESS HAS MISSED THE BUS

Hyderabad Politics In A State Of Flux

BY L. G. KHARE

THERE are at present two main forces at work in the state of Hyderabad. It is being integrated as rapidly as possible with the Indian Union. By the end of April 1950, the process will be almost complete, with the Nizam as the constitutional head of the State. But for the fissiparous tendencies so lamentably persistent in Hyderabad politics, it would have possessed by this time some voting strength in the Parliament of the Indian Union. It would have secured eight seats.

The two main forces are agitation for purposes, the real value and import of which none of the leaders cares to understand, and 'national reconstruction' which the Mulkis appreciate and are eager to help forward. The agitators have not left their old ways. They do not yet realise that a considerable change has taken place in the political relations of the State with the Indian Union after January 26. This is the complaint vividly put before me in a merchant's letter from Latur. His accusations against the State Congress politicians are threefold.

CHARGE-SHEET

They have "missed the bus" owing to their eternal wrangles, and today Hyderabad has no voice in Indian Parliament. Amongst the intellectuals of the State, this is the main grievance. The other grievance is that the State Congress assumed an air of false unity by putting up a president who may be affable and willing to work whole-heartedly but who has not the courage to keep miles away "from the old gang." So the State Congress has now four major and three minor leaders, each with their group following, while the business community in the State thoroughly tired of politicians' quarrels, would like the State to remain integrated and would work for the retention of Hyderabad as a unit in the Indian Union, trilingual in character, but unified in its economic interests. The Jains in Marathwada, the Marwadis in the Telangana districts and the Lingayats in the Kanarese-speaking portions of the State are anxious to promote their business interests, now that security of life and property is well-established again and the huge Trust Fund, established long ago by the State for promoting industrial advance can be tapped to start new concerns. This ambition of theirs, the present administration under a Chief Minister is only too willing to support.

IN UTTER DISREPUTE

The third reason the letter indicates is about the ensuing elections to the Constituent Assembly in Hyderabad. My correspondent points out that the State Congress leaders are lethargic in their attitude, each one wants to push on his own candidate, with the result that no concerted work is done. After all, he says, the Maratha will vote for a Maratha, the Telegu for a Telagu, while in the two Kanarese districts there will be a split between the Hindu or rather the Hindusabha and the Lingayat votes. The Hindusabha does not function as such in the State, but a large number of men who sympathise with the Hindusabha will not vote for the State Congress. The leaders of that body are so utterly helpless, they look upon the future electoral scene with such despair that they have asked the Chief Minister to advance the election date.

SOCIALIST POSITION

All this has been a God-send to the Socialist Party in the State. The younger men in politics are frankly Socialists. They are ably led, and in their ranks are found a fair number of Muslim youth. Their programme cuts across linguistic separatism, and in their speeches, they descend to practical details which the peasants understand. The absorption in the State of the "Sarphikas" lands and later those Paigah estates whose ownership remains in dispute is a feather in their cap. They say, but for their agitation, the Indian Union would not have asked its Chief Administrator to undertake such a radical reform. The recent strike has added

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OUR DELHI LETTER *By Our Correspondent*

Freedom From Pak Imports

A NUMBER of commodity committees are functioning under the Government of India. They are created by acts of the Central Legislature and their activities are either financed by the levy of a special cess or by grants by the Government of India.

The Tea Committee functions under the Ministry of Commerce. The Rubber and Coffee Committees are attached to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The rest function under the Ministry of Agriculture Some of these Committees are, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Indian Central Jute Committee, the Indian Cocoanut Committee, th. Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, the Indian Central Arecanut Committee and Indian Central Lac Institute. The Cotton, Cocoanut, Oilseeds, Tea, Coffee, Lac and Rubber Committees are financed by special cesses levied statutorily. Committees for Jute, Sugarcane, Arecanut and Tobacco receive annual grants from the Central Government.

No Parliament Control

First question is whether and what financial control Parliament exercises over these bodies. Experience has shown that Parliament has no control over these bodies at all. The annual reports of these Committees are circulated to the Public Accounts Committee and are crowded out of its discussions. The Constitutional view is that if money is raised by authority of Parliament, then Parliament should scrutinize the working of these Committees. in order to appraise their value.

The avowed object of these Committees is research. Research is meaningless, unless it is made use of. The second question is what use is made of research and what steps have been taken to carry research from the laboratory to the field? In most of cases, the achievements of research are printed on art paper circulated in impressive volumes to overawe the foreigner. So far the cultivator is concerned, he remains where he was a couple of centuries ago.

Third question is what use is made of the recommendations of these bodies. Let me cite the instance of the Indian Lac Research Institute. In its latest available report for 1948-49, it is pointed out that the Institute launched a drive "to restore lac cultivation in areas where it has been abandoned, and to extend cultivation to new promising areas rich in hosts and easily accessible for the purpose. A preliminary survey has shown the Central Provinces to be full of great potentialities. A need for such a step has been found to be urgent in this Province, as people there, finding no better use for lac hosts, having been cutting down indiscriminately host-trees for immediate gain, which, if unchecked, may adversely affect the rural economy in the near future."

The report also discloses that production of lac has gone down from 17,67,250 maunds in 1946-47 to 9,71,750 maunds in 1947-48 and to 8,05,600 maunds in 1948-49, or a reduction of 9,61,650 maunds in three years. The report also states that the United States of America is still the most important market for the Indian lac. Out of the total exports of 27,170 tons in 1948, 15,000 tons were exported to U.S.A. and 5,900 tons to U.K. It also discloses that Siam was rapidly becoming India's competitor and had increased her exports to U. S. A. from 1,600 tons in 1947 to 3,400 tons in 1948. Two points emerge from this report. Firstly lac is India's dollar-earning commodity, but its production has been on a decline in recent years. Secondly, the villagers, were indiscriminately cutting down host-trees, on which lac is produced. This raises the fundamental issue, namely the issue of forest policy. Forests are a potential for rainfall. The Inspector-General of Forests in 1942 produced a development plan, recommending a planned forest policy for this country. The indiscriminate cutting down of small forests, has not only affected the rainfall, but has led to burning of fertilizers for fuel purposes. It is now disclosed that it is also seriously affecting a dollar earning industry. The Minstry of Agriculture had convened a Forest Conference last year. It provided a good platform for tonsil exercise. It passed number of resolutions, which, as could be expected, are sleeping in pegion-holes.

Jute And Cotton

The Indo-Pakistan trade deadlock, has raised the question of self-sufficiency in jute and cotton. 'Grow More Jute' and 'Grow More Cotton' drives are being planned and the tax-payer is asked to bear the burden of a crore of rupees to make India self-supporting in these commodities. The following quotations from the annual reports of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Indian Central Jute Committee should throw a great deal of Light:—

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT JUTE AND COTTON SUPPLY

"As this is the first report after the partition of the country on the 15th August, 1947, it would be appropriate here to describe briefly the effects of the partition on the cotton supply position. The total area under cotton in undivided India during 1946-47 was 15,038,000 acres, of which the tracts now constituting the Indian Union (including Hyderabad State) and Pakistan accounted for 11,671,000 and 3,367,000 acres, respectively. The total area under irrigated cotton in undivided India during that year was about 4,100,000 acres, of which Pakistan accounted for 3.3 million acres. In other words, as a result of the partition, slightly less than one fourth of the total area and over four fifths of the under irrigated cotton in undivided India, have fallen to the share of Pakistan. On the basis of the cotton area in undivided India in the pre-war year 1938-39, however, Pakistan's share then amounted to 15% of the total cotton acreage and nearly two-thirds of the area under irrigated cotton. The relatively higher share of Pakistan in the acreage for 1946-47 is due almost wholly to the fact that whereas the Indian Dominion curtailed a great deal of its cotton area (particularly of short staple varieties) during the war, the Pakistan Provinces effected very little reduction.

EFFECT OF PARTITION

The effect of partition on the cotton supply position in India is illustrated by the following table showing the production of cotton during 1946–47 in undivided India, Indian Union and Pakistan. The figures are based on the estimates of actual production arrived at from 'cotton pressed' and 'unpressed cotton consumed in mills'–

Staple Lengths.		In lakhs of bales. Undivided India.	Indian Union.	Pakistan.
7/8" and above	Actual	9.9	4.5	5.4
	Percent	23	17	34
Below 7/8" and above 11/16"	Actual	20.9	13.0	7.9
	Percent	50	50	49
11/16" and below	Actual	11.2	8.5	2.7
	Percent	27	33	17
Total all staples	Actual	42.0	26.0	16.0
	Percent	100	100	100

The data given above show that the Indian Union's share of undivided India's production of cotton of staple lengths '7/8" and above,' below 7/8" and above 11/16", 11/16" and 'below formed 45, 62 and 76 per cent, respectively As regards cotton of staple length 1" and above, it may be mentioned that the Indian Union's and Pakistan's production amounted to 1 and 2 lakhs bales, respectively.

MILLS' CONSUMPTION

While the India Union's share of the total crop of 42 lakhs bales of undivided India in 1946–47 was only 26.0 lakhs bales (62%), its mill consumption accounted for 38.6 lakhs bales (98% of the total mill consumption of undivided India amounting to 39.4 lakhs bales,) Details of the Indian Union's Mill consumption of cotton classified by staple length are given below:—

Mill consumption of cotton in Indian Union in 1946–47.
(In lakhs of bales.)

Staple lengths.	Indian Union Cotton	Pakistan Cotton	Other foreign cotton.	Total all cotton.
7/8" and above	3.9	4.2	7.0	15.1
Below 7/8" and above 11/16"	12.5	5.6	....	18.1
11/16" and below	5.4	....	....	5.4
Total (all staples)	21.8	9.8	7.0	38.6

It will be observed from the figures given above that, at the level of consumption in 1946–47, the Indian Union was dependent on Pakistan cotton to the extent of 9.8 lakhs bales (4.2 lakhs bales of staple length 7/8" and above and 5.6 lakhs bales of staple length below 7/8" and above 11/16") and other foreign cotton to the extent of 7.0 lakhs bales (mostly 1" and above in staple).

LAST YEAR

The position regarding production and consumption of cotton in the Indian Union in 1947/48 was as under:—

It will be seen that as against the total production of 31.9 lakhs bales in 1947-48 (on an acreage of about 11 millions) the internal requirements (including extra-factory consumption) amounted to 44.8 lakhs bales, leaving a deficit of 12.9 lakhs bales. Out of the production, about 2.3 lakhs bales of short staple cotton were surplus to to internal requirements and were exported. If allowance is made on this account, the real deficit is of the order of 15.2 lakhs bales. This deficit was met in 1947-48 by the use of 6.8 lakhs bales of Pakistan cotton (4.4 lakhs bales of long staple and 2.4 lakhs bales of medium staple). 2.2 lakhs bales of medium staple Indian Union cotton from the previous carryover which would otherwise have been imported from Pakistan and 6.2 lakhs bales of other foreign cotton of long staple.

Issue Of Imports

As far as can be foreseen at present, the types of cotton imported from countries other than Pakistan are not likely to be grown in the country for some time to come. The import of 6 to 7 lakhs bales of these varieties will, therefore, have to be continued until as a result of research and experimental work now initiated in the Madras Province and Mysore State, suitable varieties of equally good cotton have been developed for cultivation in India.

THE DEPENDENCE ON PAKISTAN, HOWEVER, CAN LARGELY BE AVOIDED, AS BARRING A VERY SMALL QUANTITY, PAKISTAN COTTON CAN BE REPLACED BY INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF SIMILAR VARIETIES ALREADY IN CULTIVATION IN THE INDIAN DOMINION.

In order to become independent of Pakistan, provision has to be made for an additional annual production of 4.4 lakhs bales of long staple and 4.6 lakhs bales of medium staple cotton.

To achieve this object, the Indian Central Cotton Committee in March 1948 recommended to the Government of India, an over-all increase of 4.0 million acres in the area under medium and long staple cotton (as compared with the area in 1946-47, viz., 11.7 million acres) distributed according to different varieties as under:— *

No final decision has so far been taken by the Government of India on the above recommendation The effect that such increase in cotton acreage might have on the position of food crops is still under examination."

Jute Industry

"The Committee viewed with great concern the position of jute industry in India which had arisen as a result of the division of the country, and discussed in great details ways and means for increasing the production of raw jute in the Indian Union to meet the requirements of Indian jute mills, which was one of the mapor industries of India The Committee realised the importance of the problem and unanimously agreed that all possible efforts should be made to grow more jute in the Indian Union in order that India may be self-sufficient in the matter of supply of raw jute to feed her jute mills.

In order to increase the production of jute in the Indian Union immediately, the Committee made, amongst others, the following specific recommendations to the Provincial Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa:—

1. Utmost efforts should be made

(Continued on page 22)

In lakhs of bales.

	Long staple 7/8" & (above)	Medium staple below 7/8" & above 11/16"	Short staple 11/16" and below.	Total.
Production in Indian Union	5.0	16.6	10.3	31.9
Mill consumption:—				
Indian Union cotton	5.0	18.4	5.7	29.1
Pakistan cotton	4.4	2.4	....	6.8
Other foreign cotton	6.2	....	....	6.2
	15.6	20.8	5.7	42.1
Extra-factory consumption	..	0.4	2.3	2.7
Total (internal requirements)	15.6	21.2	8.0	44.8

Visva-Bharati's "Gandhi Memorial Peace Number"

THE Gandhi Memorial Peace Number of the "Visva-Bharati Quarterly" (Visva-Bharati Publishing Department, 6-3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta 7) opens with a Foreword from the pen of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India who says that "in addition to tributes to the person and work of the Mahatma, it contains a large and varied collection of articles devoted to the problems of Peace. Among the contributors are many leaders of thought and action in India and abroad. I feel it is a publication worthy of the name it commemorates, and of the institution it represents, and will be a valuable contribution to the cause of peace in this generation. I commend it to all thoughtful minds in the world today."

This is followed by a hymn by Rabindranath Tagore invoking the spirit of Buddha to wipe away in his 'immeasurable mercy and goodness all dark stains from the heart of this earth. Selections from the sayings of Gandhiji on problems of peace are featured in the inaugural article appropriately entitled "He Being Dead Yet Speakth." Then follows a short essay on Gandhi—the Man, by Rabindranath Tagore, a highly fascinating estimate by one great man of another.

"Man Of God"

The next section of the Number is prefaced by an English rendering of Narasinha Mehta's 'Vaishnava jano to' bhajan describing a man of God and his attributes. A favourite song of Gandhiji, it shows how close he came to Narasinha's description of the ideal man. Then follow a group of general interest articles: Acharya J. B. Kripalani, faithful interpreter of Gandhiji writes on Unity—Gandhiji's Conception; Nirmal Kumar Bose, compiler of 'Selections from Gandhi' discusses Gandhi and Gandhism authoritatively; Bharatan Kumarappa contributes a highly interesting study of such typical Gandhian Symbols as the Spinning Wheel, Cow, Goat, Loin Cloth, Watch and Stick; Rev. Dr. E. L. Allen of the famous Durham College of Divinity evaluates What the West owes to Gandhi and Mr. Roy Walker author of 'Sword of Gold' follows suit with an article on Gandhiji's Message to the World. This group concludes with an essay on Gandhiji's Contribution to World Culture from the pen of Madame Sophia Wadia, founder of the P.E.N. All India Centre.

Life And Religion

The Christian hymn 'Lead Kindly Light' indicates the mood of the next group of articles dealing with Gandhiji as a man of religion. There is a highly competent study on this subject entitled Mahatma Gandhi and Religion by the late Satischandra Mukherji, well-known founder of the Dawn Society Calcutta. This is followed by an analysis of Gandhiji's contribution in the field of a living creative religion in an article on Mahatma Gandhi's Revolutionary Religion by Ralph Richard Keithahn, an American Missionary who has dedicated himself to constructive work on Gandhian Lines in South India. The third article is by Sri S. K. George—an Indian Christian touched to life and religion by the re-embodiment in Gandhiji of the spirit of Jesus, who examines how Gandhiji's basic ideas of religion can well build u a united world on the basis of a common faith.

English rendering of Gandhiji's favourite Tagore Song 'Ekla Chalo' is appropriately selected to preface the third group of articles dealing with the principles and practice of Non-Violence and Satyagraha. Ethel Mannin, reputed English authoress examines the applicability of Non-violence in the context of the world of today; the historical background of Satyagraha and its origin of South Africa forms the theme of an article by Gandhiji's fellow-Satyagrahi Mr. H. S. L. Polak; Sri K. G. Mashruwala, Editor, HARIJAN deals with the effectiveness of Satyagraha as a weapon against war; Dame Maude Royden Shaw concludes her essay on Master Christian with the significant observation that "the best Christian in the world and the man most like Christ was a Hindu. He was Mahatma Gandhi.' The same theme is dilated upon by Mr. Reginald Reynolds, well-known British follower of Gandhiji in an article on Mahatma Gandhi and Christian Pacifism.

Prayer For Peace

The next section—which consists of a group of miscellaneous articles on the theme of peace is introduced by the Christian hymn "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross". Peace through prayer is the title chosen by Prof. Priyaranjan Sen for his article dealing mainly with the post-prayer discourses of Gandhiji; Sri Gurdial Mallik writes illuminatingly on some Pivotal Principles of Peace; Srimati Mira Behn discusses a facet of the myriad-minded ness of Gandhiji in her essay on the Cow's True Devotee; Rev. Miss Margaret Barr examines how the idea of Basic Education as propounded by Gandhiji is calculated to bring Peace Through Education; Rajkumari Amrit Kaur holds up Gandhiji's ideal of womanhood and exhorts her sister 'to fulfil the high calling of our sex as Gandhiji understood and explained it to us'. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa gives his own interpretation as to how Gandhiji 'attempted to bring heaven on earth' by the simple means of organising self-sufficient village and cottage industries, decentralisation in the economic sphere presupposes decentralisation of political power as well, and no better authority could write on this subject than Sriman Narayan Agarwal, author of the GANDHIAN PLAN; Aldous Huxley's Short Note on Gandhi carries the topic of decentralisation further in his characteristic piquant and provocative style; Mr. Horace Alexander, a peacemaker and reconciler in the tradition of C. F. Andrews, follows with an article on Finland and her 'nationwide campaign, of non-violent resistance to oppression': Mr. Arthur-Moore, a former editor of the STATESMAN discusses World Federation and the important part that Free India can play in bringing about such a Government; Dr. G. Stephens Spinks, Editor, HIBBERT JOURNAL points out that the real struggle in the world today is not between 'isms' but between progressive morality and moral expediency in political life, and, in that context, he assesses Gandhiji's contribution towards 'moralising' politics.

Gandhi Era

'O heart of mine, awake in this land of India,

On the shore of vast humanity....'

thus goes Tagore's Hymn to India in its rhythmic roll of words—prefacing the next section dealing with Gandhi of India. Prof. Humayun Kabir discusses in a comprehensive survey the part played by Gandhiji in bringing about the Indian Revolution; Prof. Louis Renou, celebrated French savant and Indologist assigns the place occupied by Gandhiji in the context of Indian Civilization; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Founder of the Community Church of New York pays his fervent homage to the Greatest Man since Jesus Christ in a post-cremation sermon; Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan speaks to the students and faculty-members of Oxford in an address on Mahatma Gandhi; Dr. Satischandra Dasgupta, a life-long follower of Gandhiji concludes this section with a fine essay on India's traditional weapon of AHIMSA, finely tempered and perfected by the Mahatma for defending freedom.

The song from Gitanjali sung by Rabindranath when Gandhiji broke his historical Yervada fast has been reproduced to punctuate the last section dealing with the epic friendship between Rabindranath and Gandhi and the Mahatma's loving concern for Tagore's Santiniketan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Visva-Bharati contributes a shortnote on Tagore and Gandhi, 'two such master-types, typical of India in every way, yet representing different aspects of her many-sided personality'. The contrast and comparision are dilated upon in further details in an article on Gurudeva and Gandhiji written by Sri Krishna Kripalani, a former editor of the QUARTERLY and at present editor, VIGIL; Sri Pyarelal, Gandhiji's private secretary, gives an exhaustive account of Gandhiji's last (1945) visit to Santiniketan in his report, the Santiniketan Pilgrimage; Sri Nirmalachandra Chattopadhyaya follows suit with a record of Gandhiji's various visits to Santiniketan during the period of 30 long years (1915-45) and chronicles the close and intimate contact he always maintained with Santiniketan, his 'second home'.

Poet Prophetic

The Special Number is brought to a close by a poem (a prophesy rather) written by Rabindranath in 1931 proclaiming 'Victory to the Victim':

'We refused him in doubt, we killed him in anger,
Now we shall accept him in love,
For in his death he lives in the life of us all,
The great Victim'.
And they all stand up and mingle their voices and sing
'Victory to the Victim'.

The number is profusely illustrated with portrait-studies of Gandhiji by Sri Nandalal Bose, Sri Mukul Dey, Mr. Ju Peon and Principal Ramen Chakravarty. Rare photographs of Gandhiji in his characteristic moods and attitudes, add to the value of the volume.

The Gandhi Memorial Peace Number is beautifully printed on antique paper with a specially designed cloth and board binding and contains 337 plus XXV pages (royal size). The volume is priced Rs. 10 only (plus postage of Re. 1) and is available with the Visva-Bharati Publishing Department, 6-3, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta 7.

A special supplementary of the well-known VISVA-BHARATI QUARTERLY, this conspectus of Gandhiji's contribution to peace and forum of world's peace-makers deserves to be widely read.

TENNIS STARS FOR PHILIPPINE TOURNEY

For Phillipine National Tennis Tournament: (Left to Right) Sumant Misra, India, (Second from Left), Heraldo Weiss and Mrs. Weiss of Argentine, Dilip Bose, India, Pedro Masip of Spain, Felicismo Ampon and Reymenado Deyro of Philippines.

"R" DAY IN MANILA

Mrs. and Dr. T. G. Menon, India's Consul-General in Manila, with members, of the Indian Community on 'R' Day.

FORECAST ABOUT 1950

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Pt. DEV DUTT SHASHTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

Adverse Trade Gap Will Be Reduced

MR. NEOGY OUTLINES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

NEW DELHI, February 11, (PTI).

SURVEYING the entire field of current export trade problems before the country, the Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy in his address to the Export Central Advisory Council struck a note of satisfaction at last year's export record and reiterated the determination of the Government to reduce the adverse trade gap between import and export.

The Commerce Minister suggested that this balance should be achieved not by curtailing imports to the extent of damaging the country's economy but by stimulating exports.

He suggested that the limit of adverse balance should not exceed the sterling balances releases, namely, fifty million pounds a year.

Expressing gratification at the fact India had a favourable trade balance in November and December 1949 the Commerce Minister said that an all time record of export was obtained in respect of tea, tobacco, cotton—waste, black pepper and spices in general, during the year.

On the question of Indo-Pakistan trade, the Commerce Minister said that India had to find alternative markets for the goods used to be exported to Pakistan.

Following the breakdown of Indo-Pakistan trade, India had adopted a two-fold, independent and separate policy in regard to jute industry, the stepping up of raw jute production, a long term policy, and imposing of price control. The Commerce Minister said that long-term interests of jute trade lay in the direction of seeing a downward movement of prices.

In regard to textiles, the Commerce Minister justified the decontrol of export price on the ground that it was designed to introduce a certain amount of "elasticity in the determination of the export price of cotton textiles" and appealed to the millowners to increase the export of fine and superfine cloth by selling at the barest profit margins and even at costs, if necessary.

DEVALUATION

The Commerce Minister dealt at length with the effects of devaluation on export trade, the problems caused by the stalemate in Indo-Pakistan trade, the future of jute industry and the bright prospects of development of export of cotton textiles

A question which was uppermost in the minds of all today, Mr. Neogy said, was the extent to which devaluation would help India's export trade. During the months of November and December 1949, India had a favourable balance of trade. It was gratifying to note that this had been achieved by an increase in exports which during the months stood at the record level of Rs. 50 crores a month as against 35 crores a month immediately before.

He thought that the increase in the export of raw jute and jute manufacture of Rs. 4 crores a month should not be attributed to devaluation. Likewise for tea, he doubted if devaluation could be considered an important contributory factor in Rs. 3 crores increase in export per month. He however, felt that the increase in the export of cotton (Rs. 2 1/2 crores a month) was helped by devaluation. The export of coir and coir products and mica seemed to have also been helped by devaluation.

"We cannot however base" remarked Mr. Neogy "a final assessment of the effects of devaluation on the limited experience of two months. The impact of devaluation on prices —and I am speaking not only of internal but also of external prices—has not yet been fully and finally felt. Speaking in very general terms, if the price level were to rise to the extent of devaluation then the benefit to our export trade would be entirely lost. If, however, our prices remain stable and the stimulus of increased demands over overseas countries results in larger supplies to the export market. Then we may well look forward to even higher values for our monthly export trade in the months and years to come."

The Commerce Minister reminded the Council that although devaluation would increase India's exports, it was essential that the increase should be sufficient to outweigh the lower value in terms of foreign exchange of each unit exported and also the higher value of certain essential imports.

PAKISTAN'S ATTITUDE

Referring to the effects of the Indo-Pakistan trade breakdown on India's export trade generally, the Commerce Minister said: "If it is not resolved in a manner acceptable to both Governments, we shall have to find alternative markets for the goods we used to export to Pakistan We are in this respect somewhat fortunately placed. Important and valuable though the Pakistan market is, we can and should be able to export these commodities to other countries to the extent that Pakistan ceases to be a buyer. In respect of cotton piecegoods, this change has very largely been accomplished already. Our other principal exports to Pakistan consisted of oils and oilseeds, salt, coal, iron and steel and a number of other items. There should not be any difficulty. I think in finding a market for most of these in other countries."

Turning to the export problems of cotton textiles, which had made "a very good contribution to our earnings of foreign exchange", the Commerce Minister said that the improvement in export started since the middle of last year received a nimpetus after devaluation and the export in the month of December amounted to 86 million yards.

He said: "This is indeed satisfactory when we take into account that Pakistan which used to consume very large quantities of Indian textiles in the past had virtually been out of the market."

Justifying the decontrol of export prices of textiles. The Commerce Minister said that the decontrol was not by any means a signal to raise prices but was designed to introduce a certain amount of elasticity in the determination of the export price of cotton textiles. He appealed to the mills and exporters to bear in mind that only by their willingness to readjust and reduce prices could they really retain their markets abroad. Replying to the criticism of the retention of price control on sales by mills to exporters, Mr. Neogy argued that a mill which was not exporting could, in the absence of such a control easily ask for a price which the overseas market would not bear.

The Commerce Minister, however, invited the views of the Council on the criticism that the price control on the sales to exporters by the mills would induce the mills to undertake the export trade themselves thus cutting out the export trader.

The Commerce Minister said that the Government were anxious to see larger exports of fine and superfine cloth, made of imported cotton. Relatively speaking, there was less of a shortage of such cloth in the country than of the medium and coarse varieties. He argued that the export of fine and superfine cloth would mean more foreign exchange for the country.

To facilitate exports of fine and superfine varities, the Government had decided to fix a rebate of the import duty on imported cotton content of such textiles.

Justifying the restrictions on the trade in oils and oilseeds on the ground of speculative activities of some traders, the Commerce Minister said that the Government wanted to watch the effects of exports in January, February and March before deciding upon the future policy. He wanted the Council to suggest ways and means of bringing and keeping prices of oils and oilseeds down which was essential both in the interests of export trade and internal economy.

PAKISTAN'S REFUSAL

Referring to the effect of Pakistan's refusal to devalue her currency on the import of raw jute by India, Mr. Neogy said that it was a well-known fact that the jute industry had been largely dependent on Pakistan for the supply of its raw material. The price of Pakistan jute, however became too high for the industry to afford.

"I should like to emphasise", said Mr. Neogy, "that in India there never has been any move to boycott Pakistan goods as such. Nothing would have suited our industry more than to obtain adequate supplies of raw jute from Pakistan to enable it to resume full normal working. It must, however, be remembered that the industry's ability to pay a certain price for the raw material depends on its ability to sell the finished product at a price which will not be a loss."

Turning to the basic principle of low price policy of jute products, the Commerce Minister said: "The basic question is whether it is in the long term interests of the jute trade that the price of raw jute should come down and jute should regain its position of pre-eminence as the world's cheapest packaging material, or whether short-sighted policies dictated by sectional considerations should continue to dominate the scene. It is our firm conviction that the long-term interests of all concerned in this vital trade lie in the direction of seeing a downward movement of prices.

"Unfortunately the Pakistan Government not only did not accept this view, but they went on to stipulate that any conference on the revival of trade between India and Pakistan could only be held provided India accepted both the Pakistan rate of exchange and the Pakistan minimum prices of raw jute. Obviously there was very little left for discussion within the framework of this dual stipulation and we have therefore to evolve our policy separately and independently."

Income-Tax Verification Certificates

NEW DELHI, February 11.

The Government of India's decision in connection with the production and allotment of registration numbers against Income-tax Verification Certificates and the procedure to be adopted for applying for specific exemption from the production of such certificates in the Registration Scheme for the first half of 1950 for the purpose of import—export licensing was announced in a Gazette Extraordinary on February 9, 1950.

The announcement gives a general indication in respect of allotment of registration numbers and exemption numbers. A form of the Certificate of Income-tax Assessment to be produced is included for the guidance of importers.

Kumari Kamala's Dance Recital

Under the auspices of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, Kumari Kamala gave a Bharatnatya recital on Saturday evening at Matunga. Apart from study under a great master, Kamala possesses in abundance vim and verve, which in Bharatnatya language is called "Thalukku, Minikku and Kulukku," which gives an extra dimension to her interpretation. In Varnam and Thillana, she was at her best showing the glory of "Nritta" in fast movements, patterned footwork and sculpturesque 'attitudes.'

In Abhinaya items like "Thaye Yasoda" and "Kalaithooki" she gave a fine exhibition of the cosmic dance of Shiva and the amorous frolics of Krishna. Her serpent dance was the highlight of the evening. Though she combined in an unorthodox way the eurhythmic with the dance technique. her serpentine swings and sways, sinuous hand movements and the snake 'gaze' showed a unique mastery of "Abhinaya". Kumari Kamala will give a repeat performance today (Sunday) at the Poddar College Hall.

K. A. C.

Telegrams For China

The present restrictions on telegrams to China are now replaced by following, which apply to Shanghai and all offices in China served via Shanghai. Messages in plain language must be written in English, French, Spanish, Russian or Chinese four figure groups. Except for Government telegrams, the following codes only are admitted; ABC 6th Edition, Acme Commodity and Phrase including supplement, Bentleys Complete Phrase, Bentleys Second Phrase and Petersons International Third Edition. The name of the Code used must appear in the preamble. The use of those blanks which are originally printed without corresponding plain words or phrases in the respective code books mentioned above and all other codes are prohibited. All messages are subject to censorship.

Talk Of Plebiscite In Kashmir Meaningless

SHEIKH ABDULLAH REITERATES NATION'S STAND

'Solution To Problem Does Not Lie In Lake Success'

MADRAS, February 11, (UPI).

SHEIKH MOHD ABDULLAH, Kashmir Premier expressed his strong personal opinion on the future of Kashmir State by reiterating that the talk of plebiscite at present was meaningless and farcical so long as the sovereignty of the legal Government of Jammu and Kashmir was not restored over areas which Pakistan was holding today by force and its frontiers were not secured against further aggression.

So long as normal conditions did not prevail in the areas occupied by Pakistan, he pointed out the people of Kashmir could not and would not be in a position to exercise the right of free and unfettered vote on the accession of the State.

Sheikh Abdullah expresed these categorical views while inaugurating the Tamil Nad Political Congress which commenced here today.

Amplifying this view on the Kashmir issue, he said: "After my return from the United States of America, I have been more than ever convinced that the solution of the Kashmir problem does not lie in Lake Success. I have been reassured in my belief that the strength and unity of our people alone can defeat the intrigues against our freedom."

"We are aware of the keen interest that leaders of Madras took in our problems. Rajaji, while he was the Governor-General of India, took great pains to have our dispute with Pakistan settled amicably. We are greatly indebted to another noble son of Madras, Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar for his magnificent defence of our case before the Security Council and his unfailing interest in our affairs and guidance all along".

TWINKLING STARS CAN BE PHOTOGRAPHED

LONDON, Feb. 11, (UPI).

Attempts to photograph stars which had proved failure so far due to their twinkling phenomenon has been declared a success at Birmingham.

A research team in the university department of electrical engineering have produced apparatus containing a photo-electric cell and an electric motor which moves the camera plate with lightning speed in time with the twinkling of the stars.

The apparatus will be tried out on the 60 inch telescope at Greenwhich observatory and if it succeeds, it will be incorporated in the design of the 100-inch "Issac Newton" telescope at the Royal Observatory.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DUNLOP have decided to extend the closing date for entries for the Exhibition of 1950 Calendars to be held at Artistry House at Calcutta on the 25th and 26th February to the 16th March. Entries, packed flat, should be sent to the Advertising Manager, 57-B, Free School Street, Calcutta, accompanied by a statement showing:—

(1) Name of Designer,
(2) Name of Printer,
(3) Printing process employed,
(7110)

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay invites Tenders upto 15.00 hours on MONDAY THE 6TH MARCH 1950 for cropping and drilling of 36' long 100 lbs. and 88½ lbs. B.H. rails. The form of Tender Schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 4|- per set which will not be refunded.

Tenders will be opened at 16.00 hours (S.T.) on Monday the 6th March 1950.

(7331)

Case Against British Scientist

Leakage Of Atomic Secrets

LONDON, Feb. 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Prosecuting counsel in the case against Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist accused of disclosing atom secrets, said in Court today that Dr. Fuchs had stated, "When I learnt about the purpose of the work I decided to inform Russia and to establish contact through another member of the Communist Party"

Counsel said that Dr. Fuchs made statements orally which amounted to a confession.

Weapons Recovered From Pathans

JUNAGADH, Feb. 11 (U.P.I.): The Junagadh city police have arrested two notorious pathans, from whose possession some weapons, including a big "tamancha" and some cartridges, are reported to have been recovered.

It is learnt that a considerable quantity of stolen property was also found in their possession.

These pathans had been externed from Junagadh during the last communal disturbances here.

Mr. R. K. Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. K. Patil, India's Food Commissioner who arrived here yesterday, visited some Adivasi villages round Thana, near Bombay, yesterday and this morning and held discussions with agriculturists on their difficulties.

Mr. Patil was accompanied by the State food officials.

Mr. Patil attended a meeting of the Thana District Rural Development Board today.

K.P.C.C. Reiterates Demand For Formation Of Karnatak

URGES REMOVAL OF RAJAPRAMUKH OF HYDERABAD

BOMBAY, Feb. 11, (PTI): The following is the full text of the resolution possed by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee:—

This Committee has noted the resolution of the Hubli meeting of its Council which was followed bymost of the members of the legislature in the union areas, and the resolution of the Working Committee thereon.

The committee has taken note of the opinion of the people of Karnatak as expressed in public meetings as well as in the press.

The committee also considered "the grave injustice sought to be inflicted by the Madras Government through its partition council to Karnatak by not giving any representation to it, and by its decision to hand over large Kannada populations and interests in the Ceded Districts to Andhra including the Tungabhadra project, which has been stopped by the timely action of the Government of India."

As a result the Committee resolves as follows: "(1) the Committee approves wholeheartedly the resolution of the Council and considers that it was only a logical result of the unanimous resolution of this Committee held at Davangere on 8-11-1949 and all the previous resolutions of this Committee on the subject from January 1948 of which the Working Committee has been apprise from time to time. The Committee places on record its appreciation of all the members of the legislature of the Union areas and in particular of the non-Congress members who so promptly and spontaneously sent in their resignations

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION CRITICISED

"(2) The Committee regrets that it cannot approve of or agree with the resolution of the Working Committee in either failing to form the Karnatak province on the reasons given thereof and in the language employed by it in undeserved rebuke of the Council or of the members who sent in their resignations.

"(3) The Committee reiterates once again with all the emphasis at its command that the early and immediate formation of Karnatak is a question of life and death for its people torn as under various administrations. In fact, it would definitely inform the Working Committee that, unless immediate steps in this behalf in regard to Karnatak and other linguistic areas in South India are taken and the provinces are formed, democratic administrations and legislatures especially under adult franchise cannot function and it will be a denial of decent and stable administration to them.

CALLS TO SET UP TRIBUNAL

"(4) For this purpose, so far as Karnatak areas are concerned, this Committee requests the Working Committee and the Government of India to set up forthwith a tribunal or tribunals to demarcate the boundaries of the Kannada areas with Andhra and other parts and also to a partition their assets and liabilities so that at least with the functioning of new legislatures after the coming elections, if not earlier, the new states may be formed and begin to function.

"(5) With regard to Mysore, the Working Committee has stated in its resolution that Karnatak cannot be formed by including Mysore without obtaining the approval of the people of Mysore. The Committee does not agree with his view of the Working Committee and is of opinion that the wishes of the people of Mysore expressed for merger and joint administration with other Kannada areas were quite definite and aequate, in fact, much more than had ever been expressed in the case of several other merged states or the total absence of it in the recent exchanges of enclaves. Hence this Committee would request the Government of India to introduce a bill in the Parliament forthwith under article 3 of the Constitution and consult the Mysore legislature on it so that the province may be formed forthwith. The Mysore Congress has always stood for the formation of the Karnatak province. The legislatures of Bombay and Madras having already again and again consented to its formation, the Mysore Congress and the Mysore legislature can facilitate the matter by giving consent. If this should prove ineffective, the Committee would request the Congress Working Committee and its Parliamentary Board to make it an issue in the ensuing election in the union, Kannada areas and in particular in Mysore so that the peoples' will may be clearly expressed and in that matter the committee requests the people of Mysore and Mysore Congress to give their whole-hearted support and co-operation. In the meanwhile the Council will take the necessary steps in carrying on all propaganda necessary for the purpose

KANNADA AREAS IN HYDERABAD

"(6) With regard to the Kannada areas in Hyderabad this Committee would express its emphatic view in common with Andhra P.C.C. that the attempt to keep the Hyderabad State under the Rajapramukh will hinder the proper formation and functioning of Karnatak, Andhra and Maharasntra and will be a denial of proper opportunities for the development and progress which the three linguistic groups of the state are as much entitled to as their brethren in the adjoining areas.

"(7) In view of the above steps which the Committee proposes, the Committee considers that the question of the resignation of the members of the legislatures may be dropped for the present since that or any other step which the people of Karnatak or this Committee might propose to take may always be taken at the proper and opportune time. The Committee advises the members who have resigned accordingly and craves their indulgence in this matter.

Common Front Against Communism ?

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Vatican authorities are holding discussions with Muslim leaders for a "common front" of Christianity and Islam against the dangers of materialistic communism, unofficial Vatican sources said today.

The Egyptian Ambassador to the Holy See, Al Omari Taher Mohammed, began talks with the Vatican several weeks ago, according to these sources.

He is now in Cairo for consultations.

Official sources here refused to comment on the possibility of an agreement between Muslims and Catholics.

A Wishful Prediction !

LONDON, Feb. 11 (U.P.I.): An astrological newspaper's over-decisive calculations in favour of Mr. Winston Churchill on the British general elections has evoked the mocking remark in another London daily, "in these circumstances, it hardly seems worthwhile holding the election at all."

In a 3,000-word article headed "Churchill, the coming man of Europe!" the astrological press has shown that there are good prospects for Churchill and the Conservatives.

"On February 23," according to astrological calculation, "uranus, as the renewer of England's development in home affairs, is powerful in the region to the sun". What is more, "the lucky planet jupiter in Churchill's horescope stands at that date in the trigon to mars and its own position".

SECURITIES FROM RAJKOT DAILIES

RAJKOT, Feb. 10 (P.T.I.): Saurashtra Government have demanded securities of Rs. 1,000 each from 'Fariad' and 'Befam' two dailies of Rajkot.

A press note issued in this connection says: "As a democratic Government, the Saurashtra Government cannot and do not object to legitimate criticism of any governmental activities, but when such criticism is unfounded, malicious and tends to spread panic among the public, it is the duty of any Government to take steps to see that such activities are not permitted.

RECEPTION TO JAP ENGINEERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four engineers belonging to the Mitsubishi Group of Japan were accorded a reception by the members of the Bombay Branch of the Engineering Association of India at the Taj this evening. They were Mr. T. Onaka, Mr. T. Kanzava, Mr. S. Nakane and Mr. N. Mori.

Mr Onaka, who is the leader of the group of four who arrived in Bombay recently, gave a brief but instructive talk on the development of he hydro-electric power in Japan, which was highly appreciated by those present.

Mr. Kaushik, Director of Industries, Government of Bombay, who was also one of the invitees, advised the engineers to see that their industrial planning suited their own local conditions.

Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, President of the Association, welcomed the guests.

ROBBED ON RLY. OVERBRIDGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resident of Kamatipura was attacked and robbed of Rs. 300 last night when he was proceeding alone alone the over bridge near the Bombay Central Railway Station. The gangsters are reported to have made good their escape after robbing the man.

Vishnu Bhikaji, the victim, lodged a complaint with the Police, who are investigating into the matter.

"Shoplifters" Relieve Merchant Of Rs. 5,000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gang of three "shoplifters" relieved a city marwadi silver merchant of Rs. 5,000 yesterday, according to the Princess Street Police. It is stated that the men went to a silverware shop at Mumbadevi and asked for some silver vessels. As the marwadi owner of the shop went inside to take the vessels, it is alleged the men opened the cash box and decamped with a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 5,000.

Inspector Bhiladiwalla of the Princess Street Police is investigating.

CHARGE OF CREATING TROUBLE

AMBALA, Feb. 11 (U.P.I.): Mr. Shamsher Singh, District Secretary, Socialist Party, Ambala, who was recently arrested under the Public Safety Act, has been charged with organising people for the purpose of creating trouble against Government's decision to build the capital at Chandigarh and with his alleged proposed alliance with the Communist Party, it is learnt.

Mr. Singh has replied to the charge sheet, chracterising his actions as "peaceful efforts against ejectment of lakhs of kisans and tenants of the area", and has categorically denied the second charge.

Breach Of Food Control

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court sentenced Sulaiman Abdulla Memon, a businessman to six months' R. I and to pay a fine of Rs 2,000 in default six months' R.I. for possessing 132 paylees of rice and 127 paylees of bajree in excess of his normal requirements.

His two servants, Hafizulla Abdul Rahiman and Shaikh Ismail Mohamed Isak who were also arrested along with the accused were found not guilty and were acquitted by the Magistrate

The accused was arrested by the Crime Branch 2 of the Bombay C.I.D. on July 28 following a raid at his shop at the Bunian Street where rice and bajree was stacked. The accused denied the charge and pleaded not guilty.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS FOR U. K.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11, (UPI): A five-man delegation of Indian journalists is leaving Delhi tomorrow by a B. O. A. C. airliner for London on a study tour of the living conditions the United Kingdom. The delegation consists of Lt.-Col. R. N. Bobb and Messrs. Khasa Cubba Rao, M. Harris, S. Basu and P. V Gadgil.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 2006.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 24, 1369.
Parsi: Shehrever 13, 1319.
Sunrise: 7-9 a.m. Sunset: 6-38 p.m.
Hightide: 07-06, 21-46. Lowtide: 02-30. 14-19

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY TAXI ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary general meeting to consider the question of the issue of taxi permits for smaller taxis, at People's Hall, Congress House. 8 a.m.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM: Inauguration of the fifth session by the Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, at Khalsa College, King's Circle, Matunga. 2 p.m

VANITA VISHRAM, BANDRA: Holding of Anand Bazar at Vyayamshala, St Martin Road, Bandra, between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "The Birth of Shiva" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

FORMATION OF A CIVIC BODY: Meeting of the citizens at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, at 9 a.m.

UNESCO TRAVELLING PRINT EXHIBITION: Inaugural ceremony by Rani Maharaj Singh, at the Municipal Hall, Bandra, 5-30 p.m.

MR. J. KRISHNAMURTI: Will speak at 6 p.m. at Sunderabai Hall.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: For Her Highness Dowager Rajmata of Dhrol, at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, at 10-30 a.m.

CLASSICAL CONCERT: By Himatsingh Chowhan and his troupe at Excelsior Theatre at 10 a.m.

BAHAI YOUTHS' SYMPOSIUM: At Mongini at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

TARUN BHARAT RASHTRIYA VYAYAMSHALA: Shri S. L. Silam will inaugurate the Special Wing of Tarun Bharat Rashtriya Vyayamshala at 4 p.m. at Worli Naka, Surji Vallabhdas compound, Fergusson Road.

BHARATIYA VIDYA GROUP: Dr. Lanka-Sundaram, on "Counter Revolution in India" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Committee Room at 6-30 p.m. Dr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

B. P. FORWARD BLOC: Meeting of old and new workers at 3 p.m. at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

FILMNEWS OF INDIA: Shrimati Shakuntala Karandikar, B.A., filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today that she is the printer and publisher of "Filmnews of India" an English film weekly devoted to the trade and fans. The first issue of the journal is expected within a fortnight.

BOMBAY'S CLAIM FOR MORE FOODGRAINS

Centre Considering Matter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay's further claim for foodgrains from the Centre to meet the shortage of food supply in the State was very likely to be sanctioned by the Government of India, who are at present considering the matter, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister of the State told the UPI today.

He further said that, apart from the aid from the Centre, the State Government was very keen to procure the maximum amount of foodgrain within the State, and the Government were already putting on efforts in that direction. He added in this connection, however, that the levy on procurement, which was in force in the State, would not be abolished.

Mr. Desai added that no estimation of losses due to the crop failure had so far been made by the State Government.

A reassurance that there was "no real cloth scarcity" in Bombay was also given by the Minister for Civil Supplies.

Housing Advisory Committee

A representative of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as a member of the Housing Advisory Committee.

BEHIND THE "SNOW CURTAIN" OF THE HIMALAYAS

Rukmini Devi And Kalakshetra Artistes Present Ballet Of Kalidasa's Poem

THE epic glory of Shiva-Parvati age, which inspired Kalidasa's "Kumarasambavam" was brought to life in flesh and blood, when Rukmini Devi and Kalakshetra artistes rendered the ballet on Friday under the auspices of Roopa Kala Kendra. The balletising of this "Kavya" with the Himalayan back-ground is a Himalayan feat in dance and the artistes have succeeded in dramatising it inappropriate dance sequences.

The opening description of the Himalayas by Kalidasa has been deftly used by Rukmini as a dance invocation to "the White Curtain" and the glory of Ind associated with it, and the girls who participated in the first scene gave a variety of solos and group dance of finished workmanship.

In the second scene "Kathakali" style dominated, its "Tandav" vigour beautifully contrasting with soft movements of Bharatnatya of the opening scene. In the fourth scene of Shiva's meditation, Rukmini has used the full gamut of Bharatnatya technique to match Kalidasa's poetic eloquence over the advent of the spring in the Himalayan forest, the flowering of the season, the humming bee playing with flowers and the gentle deer roaming about—peak of sylvan setting in dance. In the fifth scene of Parvati's penance, the argument between the ascetic and Parvati in two styles of dance technique adds to the 'serio-comic' episode. In the 'finale', Rukmini has practically resurrected an old form of stylised dance called "Daru" which is akin to Thillana.

The dance construction of the story is flawless and artistic, which with authentic dress designs and old hair-do's transport us to the Puranic age. But if the audience experiences loose ends and lack of tempo in some places, it is due to the use of Sanskrit as medium of songs, the dominance of the descriptive over the story element in Kalidasa—which is interesting to read, but difficult to dramatise—and the highly classical style of Karnataki music. Being a story of All-India appeal, Rukmini may try "Kathak" and "Manipuri" dance styles which will fit in and add to the variety of dances.

The credit for the success of the performance is no less due to the teamwork of the orchestra. The musical compositions which are "Kalidasan" in word, melody and rythm are the handiwork of the late "Tiger" K. Varadachariar, whose musical genius is mirrored in every piece, right from the opening Ragamalika. This dance drama is virtually a memorial to that G.O.M. of music, though his memory deserves to be perpetuated in other fields. Mr. V. Sista, president, thanked the artistes on behalf of the Kendra.

K.A.C.

MORARJI VISITS ASSAULTED S. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday

Sub-Inspector N. B. Taraporewalla of the Dadar Police Station who was seriously injured when some bad characters stabbed him while on duty a few days back, was happy to receive a distinguished visitor today in no less than Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister of Bombay, who paid a special call to the K. E. M. Hospital where the officer is convalescing.

The purpose of the Home Minister's visit was not only to comfort the grievously injured officer, but to say a few words of appreciation of his steadfastness to duty.

The Home Minister as he took the hand of the pallid and emaciated looking patient, who had lost much blood, and was only saved by transfusion was as much moved as the distinguished visitor, who, warmly clasped it, chokeful with emotion.

After making careful inquiries about the progress made by the patient whose chances of recovery at the time of admission to the hospital were very meagre, the Home Minister told him that he looked forward to the day when Taraporewalla would be restored to full health and resume his duty.

Morarji Visits Haffkine Institute

The Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai paid a flying visit to the Haffkine Institute this morning. On his arrival he was received by Major General S. S. Sokhey, the Director of the Institute, who introduced him to other members of the staff.

The Minister who was taken round all the departments of the Institute, during the one full hour that he was there, evinced keen interest in the good work that was done by the staff. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing the sera, vaccines, tablets and other products manufactured by the Institute.

Supply Of Sugar To Gujarat Districts

Due to operational difficulties on the Oudh and Tirhut Railway, supplies of sugar from the Northern India Factories to the Gujarat districts have been very irregular. It has not therefore been possible to make proper distribution of sugar during this month. Efforts are being made to arrange for regular supplies and also to divert sugar from other factories. If however the supplies do not arrive in time the quantity remaining to be distributed during this month will be made good subsequently.

Cold Wave Grips Central India

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Feb. 11, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

The cold wave is causing abnormally low temperatures in north-west India, the Uttar Pradesh, the Central parts of the country, the Deccan and the Konkan and temperatures below freezing point have been recorded at many stations in Rajasthan and the contiguous districts of the Punjab. 8he cold wave is also extending into north-east India where night temperatures have fallen by 10 degrees to 15 degrees F.

The low pressure area over eastern Pakistan is passing away through Assam after causing local showers in Assam and a few showers in Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 12TH:—Night temperatures will fall further in the whole of north-east India. The drop in temperatures will be marked in Assam. Abnormally low night temperatures will continue over the rest of northern India in the Central parts of the country and in the Peninsula outside Madras State and Mysore. Day temperatures will fall in the Central parts of country and Gujarat and Saurashtra and Cutch.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from December 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours on Feb. 11:—

Ajmer 57 34 0 0 minus 0.7, Bangalore 89 65 0 0 minus 0.7, Baroda 71 36 0 0 minus 0.1, Bhopal 84 34 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 75 58 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 87 57 0 0 minus 0.9, Cuttack 95 67 0 0 minus 2.8, Darjeeling 53 38 0 1.6 plus 0.3, Dehra Dun 49 31 0 6.1 plus 1.7, Delhi 56 35 0 0.6 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 82 56 0 0 minus 0.7, Indore 63 0 0 minus 0.5, Jaipur 57 30 0 0 minus 0.8, Karachi 70 48 0 0.5 minus 0.4, Lahore 54 34 0 2.4 plus 0.5, Lucknow 57 40 0 2.1 plus 0.7, Madras 95 68 0 0.5 minus 6.5, Mussoorie 31 21 0 5.7 minus 0.5, Mysore 91 66 0 0 minus 0.6, Nagpur 74 43 0 0 minus 1.1, Pachmarhi 60 36 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Patiala 51 35 0 2.9 —, Peshawar 51 32 0 3.5 plus 0.7, Poona 77 40 0 0 minus 0.3, Rajkot 70 41 0 0 minus 0.—, Ranchi 62 37 0 0 minus 1.6, Simla 29 17 0 7.3 plus 2.4, Surat 74 49 0 0 minus 0.3, Trivandrum 95 73 0 0.2 minus 3.3.

Declaration Of Sugar Stock

Under the existing Orders every person possessing one maund (82-2/7 lbs.) or more of sugar has to declare to the Government on every Monday the stock of sugar in his possession.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8—15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-1,0 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m., Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Kusum Shroff's party garbigeet, 8-15 V S Deshpande, hindol, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 M P Wagh, shudh sarang, 12-15 p.m. A G Faruqui, "Us par", H, 12-50 Kusum Shroff's party, garbigeet, 1-10 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 1-40 Sunday afternoon with you, 5-0 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 6-10 G Pad, 6-20 V S Deshpande, purvakalyan, 7-0 Halki dhun, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G geet, 7-30 T Ratnakant, jaltarang par dhani, 7-45 For industrial workers. 8-30 M P Wagh kamod. 9-15 Kusum Shroff's party, garbigeet, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Radio orch., 10-0 Sunday special.

VARIATIONS

8-0 a.m. S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 8-45 B Gokhale, pad. 1-0 B Gokhale, bhavgeet, 1-30 Sindhu Kulhalli K songs, 1-50 Master Krishnarao, kh. vilambit and drut, 5-30 For children, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 "Nagarikatwa and mool bhoot hakka," M talk, 8-15 S Kulhalli, K songs, 9-0 B Ghokhale gaulan, 10-0 Master Krishnarao, kh, v. and d.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. C Ambade, citar, 7-40 and 8-15 As in Baroda, 9-0 For children, 5-30 As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 C Ambade, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 M Modi, Sanskrit readings, 7-30 C Ambade, sitar, 7-45 G Bhatt, songs, 8-0 Geet gunjan, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 Ustad F Khan vocal, 9-30 Ustad G F Khan, alap and dhamar

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 M Bhatta, songs, 8-15 Dil ki duniya, 9-0 For children, G, 5-30 p.m. V D Tendulkar, kh, M in v and drut, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 M Bhatt, songs, 6-30 Sambharan, 6-45 V D Tendulkar bhajan, 7-0 "Amne Kaho", 7-15 M Modi, Sanskrit readings, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Saroda, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 nand 9-30 As in Baroda

B. B. C.

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.

BBC News schedule and Metro Bands; 6-36 a.m.—31 and 41; 8-30—31 and 41; 9-30—31. 11-30—19 and 25. 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 166; 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—10 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 Music From the Moves. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think on these things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town tonight. 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 Country Magazine. 1-30 Listeners' Choice 2-30 Light Orchestral Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music By Carl Nielsen. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology 7. 6 Donald Peers. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto 8-45 From the Childrens' Hour. 9-15 Prayer. 9-45 Sunday Service. 10-15 Kay on the Keys. 10-30 Life in Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyal Mulaqatan. 8-20 Bachcron ke Liye.

DRIVE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Ten convictions involving fifteen persons were secured by the Special Police Establishment, Government of India, during December 1949 and January 1950.

The accused included the Director of Land Records of a State Government, a technical officer in the Office of the Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of India, an Inspector of Fruit Products in the same office, an overseer, C.P.W.D., a railway clerk, an M.E.S. contractor and others.

The charges related to corruption, bribery and the like. The sentences and fines ranged from three to twelve months and Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 respectively.

The offences were committed in Delhi, Kalka, Simla, Ajmer, Jubbulpore, Sealdah and other places.

The Government of Bombay has now decided that this information should be submitted to the officers concerned every month and within five days after the close of the month to which it relates.

NIKKA SINGH SETS UP NEW TIMING IN 800 METRES

Roshan Mistry Equals 200 Metre Record

ANOTHER RECORD BREAKING 200 M. RUN BY LAVY PINTO

EQUALS INDIA'S BEST

Miss ROSHAN MISTRY....the diminutive College girl showed a clean pair of heels to her rivals in the 200 metres run yesterday. She equalled the existing Indian record by clocking 27 seconds

BOMBAY SATURDAY

Patiala and Bombay had the disitinction of lowering two Indian records in the Men's event and one equalled in the Women's event in the course of the day at the XIV Indian Olympic Games being held at the Brabourne Stadium.

Lavy Pinto of Bombay sensationally clarified the doubts in the minds of his critics when he put in another sterling performance in the 200 metres run semi-finals and bettered his own timing of yesterday by .1 of a second. Yesterday he clocked 21.8 seconds. There was no hesitation on the part of the officials concerned in recognizing this as a new record as the meterological experts who are always in attendance on the grounds gave their report that the velocity of the wind was zero at the moment.

The finals of the 800 metres run for men proved to be a one man event as Mikka Singh made a start to finish affair and he provided a wonderful sight as he put in his last burst bettering the All-India timing by 3 seconds. The previous timing being .1 minute 56.8 seconds held by Hazura Singh of Patiala.

Then, there was the dimunitive Roshan Mistry who up held the name of her sex when she equalled the Indian Record in 200 metres run semi-finals for women. It was a great pity that competition was not so keen in her heat otherwise if she had taken things more seriously another Indian record would be shattered.

Bombay and Pat Mendonca suffered a severe set back and a rude shock in the 100 metres run for women. Pat who has been winning this event from Roshan Mistry throughout this season was disqualified in her heat as she jumped out of berth on two occasions and the starter applied the defined rule that only one warning would be given for a false start.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

800 metres run (finals):
Nikka Singh (Patiala) 1. Hav. Kalvant Singh (Punjab) 2. Mutra Das (Mysore) 3. Time 1 min. 53.8 secs. (New Indian Record).

100 metres run (semi-finals)
FIRST HEAT: Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1. L. Alfred (Delhi) 2. Jogendra Singh (Patiala) 3. Time 11 seconds.
SECOND HEAT: Les. Woodcock (Bombay) 1. Ramsaroop (Punjab) 2. K. S. Savant (Mysore) 3 11.1 seconds.

Marathon Race (26 miles 385 yards) (finals):
Chota Singh (Patiala) 1. Banvarilal (Delhi) 2. Ganpat Savekar (Bombay) 3. Time 2 hours 54 minutes 32 seconds.

10,000 metres walk (finals):
R. A. Kothian (Bombay) 1. L. R. Khana (Delhi) 2. Rounaq Singh (Patiala) 3. Time 55 min. 30.4 secs.

1000 metres cycle tuni trial (Men) (finals):
R. R. Noble (Bombay) 1 min. 27.1 secs. A. R. Havewalla (Bombay 1 min 30.1 secs. A. Rouf (Bengal) 1 min 31 secs.

400 metres hurdles (finals):
D. Classe (Madras) 1. V. V. Vazandar (Bihar) 2. Ishar Singh (Patiala) 3. Time 55.7 secs.

1500 metres run (finals):
Lakshmanan (Madras) 1. L. Naik Puran Singh (Punjab) 2. C. Furtado (Bombay) 3. Time 4 mins. 6.5 secs.

200 metres run (semi-finals):
FIRST HEAT: Lt. Rastoogi (Bombay) 1. H. S. Dhillon (Rajputana) 2. Wordsworth (U.P.) 3. Tmie 22.6 secs.
SECOND HEAT: Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1. L. Alfred (Delhi) 2. S. Ghosh (Orissa) 3. Time 21.7 secs.
(A new Indian record).

1000 metres cycle sprint (men): (Semi-finals):
FIRST HEAT P. R. Sarkari (Bombay) 14.7 and 14.9 secs. A. Rauf (Bengal) 2.15.9.
SECOND HEAT: R. B. Anklesaria (Bombay` 1. 16.6 secs and 15.9 secs. B. S. Mani (Madras) 2.
Sarkari and Anklesaria qualify for the final, while Rouf and Mani will fight for the third place.

Pole Vault (Qualified for finals):
S. N. Mukerjee (Bengal), S. Chakraburty (Bengal), K. Menon (Bombay) Prabhakara Menon (Madras), Mohan Krishen (Madras), Khurshid (U.P.).

Putting the Shot (Finals):
Madanlal Kapur (Punjab) 1. Shash Pal Singh (Patiala) 2. Ishwar Singh (Punjab) 3. Distance 42 feet 5 1/4 inches.

Running High Jump (Qualified for finals):
K. Chatterjee (Bengal), S. N. Mukerjee (Bengal), Ullal S. Rao (Bombay), L. Naik Kassim (Bihar), E. C. Soares (Kolhapur), Mehnga Singh (Patiala), Niranjan Singh (Patiala).

400 metres run (Semi-finals):
FIRST HEAT: Owen Pinto (Bombay) 1. Muthuswamy (C. P. and Berar) 2. I. T. Badeale (Bengal) 3. Time 51.0 secs.
SECOND HEAT: Balwant Singh (Patiala) 1. Ivan Jacob (Madras) 2. H. Mullick (Bengal) 3. Time 50.5 secs.

Kabadi (Semi-finals):
Bengal beat Rajputana 26 points to 14 points.
Bombay beat Madras 67 points to 54 points.

Throwing the Hammer (Finals):
Somnath (Patiala) 1. Kishen Singh (Patiala) 2. K. W. B. Perret (Bengal) 3. Distance: 147 feet 8 5/8 inches.

4000 metres Cycle Team Pursuit (Semi-finals):
Bengal beat Rajputana Time 3 minutes 34.4 secs.
Bombay beat Punjab Time 3 minutes 40.5 seconds.

400 metres (4 x 100 m) Relay:
FIRST HEAT: Orissa 1. Bengal 2. Delhi 3. (but Punjab were disqualified on a report of a foul on Delhi by the Chief Umpire). Time 45 seconds.
SECOND HEAT: Bombay 1. Madras 2. C. P. and Berar 3. Time 43.5 seconds.

Throwing the Discus (Qualified for finals):
Amar Singh (Patiala), Somnath (Patiala), Ishar Singh (Punjab), J. J. Singh (Delhi), K. W. B. Perrett (Bengal), Chandra Shekaran Pillai (Madras) Distance 120 feet 2 inches.

1600 metres Relays (4 x 400 m) Heats:
FIRST HEAT: Punjab 1. Bombay 2 Time 3.45 secs.
SECOND HEAT: Patiala 1. Madras 2. C. P. and Berar 3. Time 3 min. 30.9 secs.

Decathalon Results:
Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1. (4764 points), N. K. Dass (Orissa) 2. (4712 points), Khurshid (U.P.) 3. (4570 points), Lal Singh (Patiala) 4. (4201 points), Upadaya (C. P. and Berar) 5. (4094 points), S. J. Dalal (Bombay) 6 (2948 points), N. Nevis (Bombay) 7 (1766 points).
3M:ifl S8dC)512 3R,C v7irstfl A F:k

WOMENS EVENTS

Throwing the Javelin (Finals):
Barbara Webster (Mysore) 1. Banoo Gazdar (Bombay)2. S. S. Nirmal (Delhi) 3. Distance 85 feet.

100 metres run (finals):
Roshan Mistry (Bombay), Nilima Ghose (Bengal), Veronica Gome (Delhi) Time 12.7 secs

200 metres run (Semi-finals):
FIRST HEAT: Miss Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 1. Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 2. Majorie Suares 3. Time 27.8 seconds.
SECOND HEAT: Roshan Mistry (Bombay) 1. Veronica Game (Mysore) 2. Houghton (Bengal) 3. Time 27.0 seconds.
(Equals All-India record).

East Stands Thrown Open To Public

It was decided this afternoon to throw open the East Stands of the Brabourne Stadium free to the general public in order to create more interest in the Olympic Games.

RECORD-BREAKING FINISH

NIKKA SINGH (Patiala)....seen breasting the tape in the 800 metres run, in which he established a new Indian record by registering a ttiming of 1 minute 53.8 seconds which is 3 seconds better than the previous record.

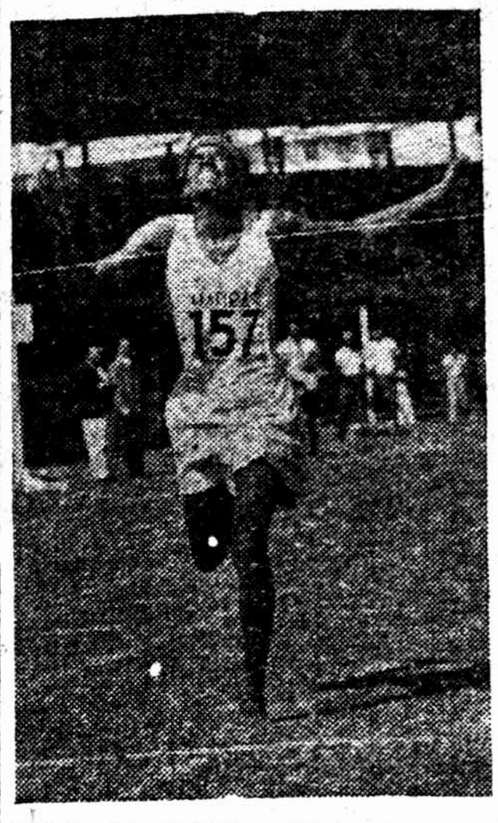
Programme For Today

Today is the final day of the Fourteenth Indian Olympic Games which commenced on Friday at the Brabourne Stadium.

The following is the programme for the concluding day:—

6-30 A.M. 180 Km. Cycle Race.
8-00 A.M. to 12-00 Noon Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Kabadi, Weight-Lifting and Wrestling.
1-30 P.M. 110 m. Hurdles Men Finals.
1-40 P.M. Throwing the Javelin Men Finals.
1-55 P.M. 80 m. Hurdles Women Finals.
2-05 P.M. 100 m. Run Men Finals.
2-10 P.M. 1500 m. Run Men Finals.
2-20 P.M. Running High Jump Women Finals.
2-30 P.M. 400 m. Run Men Finals, Running Hop Step and Jump Men Finals.
2-40 P.M. 1000 m. Cycle Sprint Men Finals, Throwing the Discuss Men Finals.
2-55 P.M. 200 m. Run Women Finals. Running High Jump Men Finals.
3-00 P.M. 200 m. Run Men Finals.
3-10 P.M. 1000 m. Cycle Lap Race Finals.
3-20 P.M. 4000 m. Cycle Team Pursuit, Women Finals.
TEA INTERVAL
3-50 P.M. 3000 m. Steeple Chase Men Finals.
4-10 P.M. 400 m. Relay (4 x 100) Women Finals.
4-20 P.M. 1600 m. Relay (4 x 400) Men Finals.
DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES AND CLOSING CEREMONY.

First Victory For Madras



LAXAMANAN (Madras)....who brought his Province the only victory so far by winning the 1500 metres with a spectacular burst of speed in tht last 100 metres.

Positions Of Provinces

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Keen interest was evinced in Provincial honours rather than singular merit in the XIV Indian Olympic Games. Team spirit is of the highest order and so the table below shows the position of the various provinces in the championships.

Following are the positions on the second day:—

Province	Points Men	Women
Bengal	1	3
Bihar	3	0
Bombay	9	19
C. P. and Berar	3	0
Delhi	6	4
Madras	13	0
Mysore	1	19
Punjab	18	0
Patiala	36	0

Chhota Singh Wins Marathon Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEATING his nearest rival by well over a mile and a half, Chhota Singh of Patiala, claimed the gruelling Marathon Race event held this morning, returning 2 hours 54 minutes and 32 seconds for the distance. Chhota Singh has won this race now for the sixth time in succession.

Chhota Singh's timing is full 12 minutes to the bad to the record he set up in 1948 at the Lucknow meet but blame must be wholly laid at the doors of the organisers, who showed poor appreciation of the requirements of runners over this thoroughly exhausting course of over 26 miles. There was neither a spoonful of glucose nor a sip of tea available for the participants and what was more wretched was the lack of proper guidance to runners on their way. "The pilot guided only the leader" was the complaint of all those who were behind and perhaps the worst sufferer in this respect was Banwarilal of Delhi, who throughout lay in the middle of the leaders and laggers. It was therefore very creditable, he should have finished second. With four miles to go, Chhota was egged to attempt at a new record and his answer was "Pet me kuch nahi" and it was left to enthusiastic spectators and reporters, who followed them over the course to assist the runners as best as they can. Chhota consumed six glasses of water in the last stretch of three miles.

Sawekar of Bombay, who was lying second last most of the way, had steadiness pay dividends and finished a good third. Mention must be made of Nandi of Bengal, who despite the fact that he was hopelessly outpaced from the beginning persevered to complete the course.

THE RACE

Seven started and Chatterjee shot off into a lead followed by Pereira, Chhota Singh, Banwarilal, Sawekar, Ghosh, Nandi, Parshan. Till the foot of Malabar Hill (3 miles) the Bengal man kept the lead. Chhota and Pereira run together behind. From behind Parsham forged into third place nearing the ninth mile.

At half way stage Leo Pereira of Bombay had gone ahead of Chhota Singh, Parshan, Banwarilal, Sawekar, Ghosh, Chatterjee and Nandi.

Nearing 17th mile Chhota increased the pace and slowly established a big lead with Pereira and Banwarilal behind. Leo Pereira was overtaken by Banwarilal two miles later and Leo went out of the race at this stage. Chhota had already put a difference of a while between him and Banwarilal. Parshan also fell off on way.

Chhota was the first to enter the Stadium and to finish. Nearly a quarter of an hour later Banwarilal and Sawekar entered the arena and went over the final lap. Sawekar was only 50 yds. behind Banwarilal at the finish.

Among other events held this morning was the victory of Madras over Patiala in the semi-finals of the Volley Ball Tournament. Madras will meet Punjab in the final.

Rajputana, Bengal, Mysore, and Punjab have emerged as semi-finalists in Basketball.

Bombay claimed the 10,000 m. walk with Kotian triumphing.

Joseph Alec with a total lift of 595 won the middleweight division this morning. Lincolon and Tetang of Bombay placing second and third.

BASKET BALL

Mysore beat Patiala 36 points to 20 points.

Bengal w.o. Travancore.

Rajputana beat Bombay 43-20.

Mysore beat Punjab 46-31.

Rajputana beat Bengal 36.32.

FINALS: Mysore vs Rajputana.

Vasant Heading For Triple Crown

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HARD COURT TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

G. Vasant is now heading for the triple crown honours in the Bombay Presidency. Hard Court Tennis Championships which are being played at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana this evening.

Vasant accounted for Jit Kantawalla in the semi-finals of the Men's Singles and later in partnership with Madhavrao he had J. M. Kantawalla and C. L. Savara in opposition and this time the latter pair fought out a very interesting game. Every point in this game was well fought over and the rallies were long drawn out once.

In the Men's Doubles event Jimmy Mehta and Mahindra Singh scored on easy win over Hanumantrao and Pawar. Mahindra Singh then won the quarter finals of the Doubles event, but in the semi-finals in partnership with Mrs. Stewart he got lost to the strong combination Miss Woodbridge and Vasant.

The finals will take place to-morrow evening at 3-30 p.m.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: G. Vasant beat J. M. Kantawala 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER FINAL: G. Vasant and Madhav Rao beat U. B. Bangera and N. D. G. Rao 6-3, 6-0.

SEMI-FINALS: G. Vasant and Madhavrao beat J. M. Kantawalla and C. L. Savara 4-6, 7-5, 6-3; Jimmy Mehta and Mahindersingh beat Hanumentha Rao and Powar 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER FINALS: K. Mahindersingh and Mrs. B. Stewart beat R. Walton and Mrs. M. G. Bhavnani 6-3, 7-5; J. M. Kantawala and Miss P. Khanna beat Mrs. Kania and Apparao 6-2, 6-1.

SEMI-FINAL G. Vasant and Miss L. Woodbridge beat K. Mahindersingh and Mrs. B. Stewart 6-2, 6-1; J. M. Kantawala and Miss P. Khanna beat Mr. and Mrs. Bekkevold 6-4, 6-2.

LADIES DOUBLES

Miss Joan Ingram and Mrs. Bekkevold beat Miss P. Khanna and Mrs. Kania 8-6, 7-5.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

FINALS: Men's Singles; Court No. 1 at 3-00 p.m. Mr G. Vasant vs Mahindersingh followed by Men's Doubles Final J. M. Mehta and Mahindersingh vs. G. Vasant and Madhavrao followed by Mixed Doubles G. Vasant and Miss L. Woodbridge vs. Winner of Miss P. Kanna and J. Kantawala or Miss L. Merchant and Madhavrao. Court No. 2 at 3-00 p.m. Mixed Doubles Semi-Finals Miss P. Khanna and J. Kantawala vs. Miss L. Merchant and Madhavrao followed by Ladies Doubles Finals: Miss L. Woodbridge and L. Merchant vs. Miss Joan Ingram and Mrs. Bekkevold.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

Indian Weight Lifting Championships

Results of the VIth Indian Weight Lifting Championships held along with the XIVth Indian Olympic Gam es.

LIGHT WEIGHT CLASS:	Press	Snatch	Jerk	Total
(I) Baidyanath Ghosh (Bengal)	180	180	240	600
K. Wadiraj (Bombay)	190	180	230	600
(II) Gurudev Singh (Delhi)	150	185	250*	585
(III) C. N. Gujarathi (Bombay)	170	175	230	575
MIDDLE WEIGHT CLASS:				
(I) Joseph Aleck (Bengal)	185	180	230	595
(II) R. E. Lincoln (Bombay)	170	175	245	590
(III) J. D. Telang (Bombay)	180	170	240	590

*Gurudev Singh of Delhi created a new all India record in the Two hands clean and jerk by lifting 250 lbs. This is subject to confirmation by Indian Weight Lifting Federation.

SMILES OF VICTORY

On the victory stand are seen the winners in the women's high jump, and in front of them are the pretty girls who crowned them with the traditional "crown" of olive leaves. In the centre is Miss Marjorie Suares (No. 295) from Mysore who won the event by clearing 4 ft. 5½ in. Miss Rose D'Souza (No. 89) of Bombay came second, while Miss Pramilla Puri from Delhi came third.

Premier Honours For Australia

FOURTH BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES CONCLUDE

AUCKLAND, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): With the conclusion today of the Fourth British Empire Games Australia headed the unofficial table of honours winning a total of 80 medals which included 34 premier awards, 27 silver and 19 bronze medals.

There is no official winner of the games so far as a country is concerned but an unofficial list of honours is tabled as follows: Australia 80 medals, 34 first, 27 seconds, 19 thirds, New Zealand 52 Medals, 16 first, 22 seconds, 20 thirds England 48, 19 first 16 seconds, 13 thirds, Canada 21 medals, 8 first, 9 seconds, 14 thirds South Africa 20 medals, 8 first, 4 seconds, 8 thirds, Scotland 10 medals, 5 first, 3 seconds, 2 thirds, Fiji 5 medals 1 first, 2 seconds, 2 thirds, Malaya 4 medals, 2 first, 1 second, 1 third, Ceylon 4 medals, 1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third, Nigeria 1 medal, zero first, one second, zero third, Rhodesia one medal, zero first, one second, zero third Wales one medal, zero first, one second zero third.

AUCKLAND, (New Zealand), Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Australia who had dominated the track events here wound up the Empire Games athletics today by gaining five more gold medals from six track events including the four relays decided this afternoon The sixth went to Canada but England scored a grand triumph in the Marathon which Jack Holden, running the last 10 miles in stockinged feet, won in 2 hours, 32 minutes, 57 seconds, the fastest time he has ever accomplished for the marathon distance. England also won a gold medal in field events when Tim Anderson took the pole vault.

Duncan Clark, of Scotland, broke the games record with 163 feet, 2-1/4 inches to take the hammer throw and win another of the days premier awards.

Bill Parnell, Canada, put in an electrifying burst to win the mile and rob England's Len Eyre of a games double. Parnell's time was 4 minutes 11 secs, a new record.

Ted Carr, Australia equalled the games record of 47.9 seconds to take the quartermile after England's Lesli Lewis had led most of the way. Prior to this event a tropical storm soaked the track.

Australia's relay wins were in the mens 440 yards and one mile and womens 440 and 660 yards. Australia's women broke records in each of the relays.

England were second in three of the relays but were lucky to get the silver medal for womens 660 yards as New Zealand finished second but were disqualified for a baton infringement.

Miss Y Williams won the womens field events gold medal when he long jump for New Zealand and L. Reininan of Canada won the final annexed the javelin for Canada.

Meanwhile under floodlighting, the cycling events had started their final session and England's. Cyril Cartwright runnerup for the world individual pursuit championship last year, took a gold medal with a great win over Russell Mockbridge, the Australian sprint champion, in the 4,000 metres individual pursuit. Cartwright won by half a lap in 5 minutes 16.3 seconds.

Home Minister's Appeal To Citizens

KEEP PEACE AND BEWARE OF RUMOUR-MONGERS

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

"I appeal to the people of Bombay, not to be panicky and carried away by false and unfounded rumours which are being spread by irresponsible elements," said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, in an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" this evening.

Mr. Morarji issued this appeal, in view of the tension created in the city by remours afloat for the last two days and as the rumour mongering campaign had gathered momentum towards the evening The rumour-mongers in the city took full advantage of the recent happenings in Calcutta and Dacca to disseminate their nefarious propaganda, in order to create communal disharmony in the city.

The Home Minister who was quite alive to the situation and had his finger on he pulse of the city, as well as other parts of the State, had personally ordered the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Officers, to take the severest measures to prevent any trouble breaking out either in the city or elsewhere.

He told our reporter—"Two days ago, when news came in about events in Calcutta, I at once issued orders to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to take every possible step to ensure that the peace of the city was in no way disturbed." Not only that, but, the Home Minister, got personally in touch with the heads of all the districts in the State and ordered the Collectors as well as the Superintendents of Police, in each district to make every "bundobast" to see that law and order were maintained, not only in the towns, but in every Taluka and village.

The Home Minister wanted all citizens of the State and the city of Bombay to know that trouble-makers would be severely dealt with, and the police had instructions to take the most drastic measures according to the exigency of the situation. Even rumour-mongers caught in the act would be brought to book and the subjected to the rigours of the law.

In conclusion, the Home Minister appealed to the people not to give any credence to wild rumours and mischievous propaganda carried on by anti-social elements which embittered sections of the public.

Every citizen, he said, would receive due protection from the police, irrespective of caste or creed, and trouble-shooters would not be spared, to whatever community they belonged.

Ban On Meetings And Processions In Fort Extended

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has extended for two months, from February 14, 1950, his order prohibiting meetings and processions in the Fort Area.

GUJARAT OUTLAW ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

After a severe fight with the police who had to exchange fire the notorious outlaw Sonia was captured near Bahuchraji in northern Gujarat. Sonia was wounded in the encounter and was taken to Mehsana.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW ARRESTED

KAPURTHALA, Feb. 11 (UPI): Pritam Singh, a notorious outlaw who was wanted in a number of dacoity and murder cases by the Punjab police, was arrested by the Kapurthala police following a smart raid.

The Kapurthala police have also arrested one Triloke Singh, reported to be an army deserter. One rifle with thirty one live cartridges alleged to have been sold by him two years ago, were recovered from Chanan Singh, who was arrested under the Arms Act.

Truman Gets Court Order

TEN-DAY TRUCE IN SOFT COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today obtained a court order for a ten-day truce in the strike of 400,000 soft coal miners.

The court order was signed in little less than an hour after the president's three-man fact-finding Board had reported that an immediate resumption of coal mining was "imperative".

The application for an 80-day truce under the Taft Harley Labour Act will be heard on February 20.

EXERCISE 'TRISHUL'

Armed Forces To Hold Combined Operations

NEW DELHI, February 11.

Armed Forces Headquarters will hold their annual exercise in New Delhi this year beginning from Monday, February 13. The combined operations exercise, named "Trishul" to signify the participation of all the three arms, will last five days. The exercise will be inaugurated on Monday with an opening address by Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army. The Prime Minister is addressing the officers attending the exercise on Thursday the 16th.

A varied programme has been drawn up for the five days including a talk on scientific developments by the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and the U.K. High Commissioner. Members of the Directing Staff will give talks on the subjects included in the exercise, and films will be shown dealing with the various aspects of the science in war.

Bringing Back Soviet To U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): The Chairman of the current session of the Economic and Social Council's Social Committee, M. Fernand Dehousse of Belgium has offered to attempt to pave the way for a return of the Soviet Bloc delegates to the United Nations.

He said yesterday he was offering his good offices to any party willing to attempt a friendly settlement.

The Soviet, Polish and Czechoslovak delegates walked out of the Council in protest against the presence of the delegate for Nationalist China

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 10, (PTI): Two persons were arrested here yesterday on a charge of smuggling illicit liquor from Goa into the Indian Union.

EAST & WEST BENGAL REACH ACCORD

Active Measures To Fight Tension And Trouble

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11 (PTI)

COMMUNAL tension and incidents in East Bengal and West Bengal were the subjects discussed at the Chief Secretaries' conference concluded in Dacca (East Bengal) today.

A joint press note issued in this connection today by the Governments of East Bengal and West Bengal stated:—

SITUATION DISCUSSED

The present situation in East Bengal and West Bengal was studied with particular reference to the incidents that have taken place in Bagerhat, Murshidabad, Calcutta and Dacca. Both Governments recognised the urgency and importance of improving the feelings between the communities, easing the prevailing tension, preventing circulation of exaggerated rumours and taking immediate administrative steps for ruthlessly punishing all evil-doors and giving relief and protection to sufferers both in East Bengal and West Bengal. Steps to bring about the desired result were agreed upon by both Governments and they have already been put into operation in both East Bengal and West Bengal.

STEPS TAKEN

The following measupres have already been taken by the two Governments:—

(1) The district authorities have been directed to ban all public meetings or processions which are likely to inflame in any way communal passions.

(2) Writing, printing, distribution of leaflets and posters likely to inflame communal passions are to be banned and district officers and the police are to be directed to take prompt action against those guilty of transgressing this ban.

(3) Whenever any important incident of a communal nature is reported of the Hon'ble Ministers or where that is not possible, the Commissioner of the Division accompanied by the District Magistrate with selected influential non-officials including members of the District Minority Board will visit the area and see that all necessary action has been promptly taken against offenders and suspects including offending officials, if any, and that adequate precautions have been taken to prevent any recurrence or spread of the trouble so that confidence may be restored in the minds of the minority community. In all such cases the earliest opportunity should be taken to publish the correct facts concerning the incidents and the action taken against the offenders.

(4) An appeal is to be made by both Governments to their local press seeking their co-operation and active help so that no unverified rumours or material may be published in the press and thereby excite communal passion or panic. The Governments will do their best to suppy as much news as possible and verify the material (after consultation with the other Government whenever necessary and possible) that the press may refer to them for this purpose.

PARIS, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter)—President Truman's envoys Mr. George Abbott, former United States Consul-General, and Mr. Edmund Gullion, his successor, flew today from Saigon.

THE START OF THE 800 METRES

The starter gets the runners in the 800 metres well away, and in this picture, the winner of the event No. 201 Nikka Singh of Patiala seen at extreme right made a start to finish affair and went further ahead, when he lowered the Indian Record by 3 seconds. The previous Indian record held by Huzara Singh of Patiala was 1 min. 56.8 secs.

SIMLA 4 DEGREES BELOW FREEZING POINT

HAIL STONE HAVOC IN SURAT VILLAGES

SIMLA, Feb. 11 (PTI): Heavy damage has been done to Simla's water supply system by the three-day-old cold wave sweeping the town.

Thousands of gallons of water flowed down the drains as several water pipes burst whence formed in them. The Municipal Water Works Department is understood to have received about three hundred reports of bursting of pipe till this evening.

The temperature recorded in the afternoon was four degrees below freezing point.

COLD WAVE OVER CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb 11 (PTI): A cold wave, gripping the whole of north-west and Central India, is now sweeping over Calcutta. According to weather experts here, this cold continental air in the rear of an active western disturbance is spreading over north-east India.

The minimum temperature in the city recorded today was two degrees below normal and a further appreciable drop is expected during the next two or three days.

According to Observatory officials many stations in eastern Rajputana and contiguous districts of east Punjab have recorded temperature below freezing level.

INDORE REGISTERS 39 DEGREES

INDORE, Feb. 11 (PTI): Indore which has been in the grip of a cold wave for the last three days. Temperature dropped by 19 degrees this morning to two degrees below freezing point.

16 DEGREES FALL IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR Feb. 11 (PTI): Nagpur and Jubbulpore recorded large drops in day temperatures from 90 to 74 degrees and from 83 to 69 degrees respectively while night temperatures recorded early today were 46 and 39 degrees. There were similar marked falls in other parts of the region.

Latest indications are that the present spell of cold weather with widespread dust haze and occasional gusty winds will continue for the next 48 hours.

COLD WINDS INCREASE IN VELOCITY

SURAT, Feb. 11 (PTI): The velocity of the cold wind that is blowing since Thursday has increased from twelve to sixteen miles per hour since this morning and it continues to increase, according to the meteorological observer of Surat.

The minimum temperature recorded today showed an increase of 0.8 degrees over yesterday's minimum.

HAIL HITS CROPS

Hail stones fell last night in some villages adjoining Surat, causing some damage to standing crops, according to reports received here.

IN BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 11 (PTI): The cold wave in Baroda continued unabated today, the minimum temperature showing an improvement of only one degree at 36° over yesterday's record. The cold wave which resumed yesterday after a short lull continues to blow at a reduced velocity of three to four miles per hour.

DELHI CONTINUES TO SHIVER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (PTI): Delhi citizens continued to shiver during the fag end of the winter for the third consecutive day, with the mercury registering this morning a new low of 35 degrees Farhenheit, a drop of four-teen degrees below normal.

Palam Aerodrome, about eight miles from the city registered even lower with 31 degrees. Sikkar and Ganganagar, in Rajasthan registered the lowest in the region with 27 degrees.

SUN COMES OUT

The day temperature in Delhi, however, increased slightly to 59.5 degrees. This is 3.5 degrees more than yesterday's though still 14.5 degrees below the normal. Unlike in the past two days, the sun came out in the day time today but there was a nipping wind blowing at 31 miles per hour.

Weather experts forecast a slight rise in night temperature with continued dry weather for the next twenty-four hours. The temperature would however fall slightly in east United Provinces, they said.

U. P. REBELS BEFORE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Congress Parliamentary Board met at Sardar Patel's residence for two hours this evening. The Board heard the representatives of the minority and majority groups of the U. P. Legislative Assembly. The Board again meets tomorrow morning.

TOLL OF COLDWAVE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11, (PTI): One person died on footpath here today as a result of the coldwave which is passing over Ahmedabad.

WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING

JAMMU, Feb. 11, (PTI): After a 24-hour severe chill in Jammu, the people today heaved a sigh of relief as the sun made an appearance.

Loss of human lives due to the severe cold is reported from the various snow bound regions of the state.

A woman was killed by the stroke of lightning in a temple at Ramnagar, about 70 miles from Jammu.

Blockade Fears In Germany

EAST-WEST TUSSLE: CHARGE AGAINST U.S.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Blockade fears were rising in Germany today as East and West accused one another of breaking agreement.

The Western Commandants in Berlin alleged Soviet authorities had banned export of all metal scrap to West Germany "in defiance of the Paris Agreement for lifting the blockade".

In a strongly worded letter they warned Soviet Commandant M. Alexander Kotikov they were "not prepared to accept this situation".

CHARGE AGAINST U.S.

East Germany inter-zonnal Trade Chief, Herr Josef Orlopp, accused the United States of starting a blockade against the East German Republic by banning the export of steel from West to East Germany.

"The wheels of industry in East Germany will not stop turning for one day he declared. "We will get the steel elsewhere".

Herr Orlopp accused the West German authorities of deliberately sabotaging the Frankfurt inter-zonal trade agreement by imposing impossible conditions on the sale of East German goods.

He denied the steel ban was justified because—as asserted by the United States—East Germany had fallen behind with its deliveries under the Frankfurt Agreement.

Herr Orlopp threatened that "in the next few days" new measures would be taken against West German businessmen who took advantage of the six-to-one rate of exchange between East and West marks to buy goods in the East and smuggle them into the West.

He did not define these measures, but some observers feared more rigid controls would be carried out on Westbound road and rail traffic between Berlin and the Western zones.

Casualties In Salem Jail Firing

COMMUNIST ARRESTS IN MADURA AND ERODE

MADRAS Feb. 11 P.T.I.

NINETEEN persons died, and about forty received injuries in the Central Jail at Salam, when the jail authorities opened fire to bring under control "A serious rioting by prisoners," according to official information recieved here to-night. The incident took place today.

Later reports from Salem said that that the rioting took place in the Annexe to the main jail building where a party of prisoners described as Communists and armed with sticks and glasspanes refused to obey the jailer's orders to go to their cells, and took up a threatening attitude.

The warders of the jail, the reports said, were mobilised and a clash followed between them and the prisoners, culminating in the opening of fire by the jail staff.

After the incident, the district medical officer and other officials visited the jail. The injured were removed to hospital.

The situation was under control, the reports said.

FOUR REDS ARRESTED

MADURA, Feb. 11, (PTI): Mr. V. Karuppiah, described as Secretary of the Madura District Communist organisation, and his brother Alagariswamy stated to be Secretary of the Madura City Communist Party, against whom warrants of arrest have been pending, were arrested here by the Madura police.

A clerk employed in the Madura Taluk Office has also been taken into custody.

A tailor has also been taken into custody for being, it is stated, in possession of Communist Party documents.

ARRESTS AT ERODE

ERODE, Feb. 11, (UPI): Five Communists were arrested at Kasilpalayam village by the Sub-Inspector of police for holding secret meetings.

BOMB ATTACK ON POLICE OUTPOST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11, (PTI): The police outpost at Konnagar in Hooghly district, about ten miles from Calcutta, was attacked with bombs by some unknown persons at about five this morning. The boundary wall of the outpost was slightly damaged as a result of the explosion but no one was injured.

The sentry on duty fired three rounds at the miscreants, who then ran into a narrow lane close by and escaped.

The district magistrate of Hooghly, accompanied by the sub-divisional officer of Shreerampore, later visited the spot and police investigation is proceeding

CURFEW LIFTED AT BAREILLY

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11, (PTI): The military was completely withdrawn from Bareilly at 6 a.m. today and the curfew was lifted from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

FOUR DETENUS GIVE UP FAST

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11, (PTI): Four detenus of the Sabarmati Central Jail gave up their thirty-day-old hunger-strike today in response to the appeal made by Mill Kamdar (Red Flag) Union and public institutions of Ahmedabad not to risk their lives.

JESSUP FOR INDIA

To Study Situation For Report On Asia

BANGKOK, Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Ambassador-at-Large Dr. Philip C. Jessup, will visit Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Ceylon after the conclusion of the Bangkok conference of the United States envoys in Asia on February 15, it was reliably learned today.

Dr. Jessup has visited ten Asian areas since January 1.

On the conclusion of his visit to the Indian Continent, he will return to Washington to write a special report on the Asian situation for the guidance of the United States State Department.

He said today that all the conclusions he will have drawn from his first-hand survey will remain for the Secretary of State to reveal or withhold at his discretion.

WAR SCARE IN U. S.

LONDON, FEB. 11 (UPI):

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT THAT "A NEW WAR SCARE IS SWEEPING THE U.S.A." AND ALL NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO NETWORKS ARE CARRYING REPORTS OF AMERICAN FEAR OF A SUDDEN RUSSIAN ATTACK, SAYS A LONDON PRESS SERVICE REPORT TONIGHT.

SEVERAL SENATORS AND SOME SCIENTISTS URGE INTENSE VIGILENCE. THE "NEW YORK POST", ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, SAYS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, MR. ACHESON AND SOME OF THE OTHER FOREIGN POLICY ADVISERS BELIEVE THAT RUSSIA IS ABOUT TO EMBARK ON AGGRESIVE ACTION.

CENTRAL BUDGET TIME-TABLE

New Financial Procedure To Be Partially Adopted This Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (PTI): The new financial procedure envisaged in the constitution will be adopted only partially during the current budget session of Parliament, it is learnt.

Formerly, it was obligatory on the Central Legislature to past all demands for grant before the end of the financial year. The authors of the new constitution decided that the budget needed a more thorough scrutiny and provided for a system of votes on account. Under this system, Government can ask parliament to grant a sum provisionally, pending a thorough debate on all the demands.

As the new constitution was passed only on November 26, Government, it is stated, were not able in the short time at their disposal to work out all the details of the new procedure.

Votes on account are, however, not obligatory if the demands can be passed in full before the commencement of the new financial year.

It has been decided that during the current session, all demands for grants will be presented and voted upon as in previous years.

The only change that is compulsory under the constitution is that after supplies have been voted, and appropriation bill will have to be passed to give statutory effect to the votes. Such a bill will be introduced accordingly during the current session.

The following is the programme for the railway and general budgets:—presentation of the railway budget on February 21, general discussion on February 23 and 24 voting on demands on February 27, March 1 and 2 and consideration and passing of an appropriation bill for railways on March 9.

General budget will be presented on February 28. March 6, 7 and 8 have been allotted for general discussion, while voting on demands for grants (general budget) will commence on March 9 after the consideration and passing of railways appropriation bill on that date. Nine days have been allotted for these demands, namely March 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 20 and 21.

March 22 and 23 have been allotted for a motion for reference of the finance bill to Select Committee and March 24 for consideration and passing of the general budget appropriation bill. March 27 has been allotted for the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the finance bill and consideration of supplementary demands (railways and general). The finance bill itself will be passed after a two-day debate on March 30.

NO MAJOR INCIDENT IN CALCUTTA

Chief Minister Meets Editors

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11 (PTI): The day has passed with no major incident, states a West Bengal Government Press Note issued tonight on the Calcutta situation.

The Press Note adds:—"There have been a few cases of arson and a case of stabbing in the usual affected area. The trouble has not spread to any other part of the city. Police and military parties have been patrolling vigorously throughout the day and curfew has been imposed in the area, part of which has been put under 24-hour curfew. The same will be reimposed tomorrow.

The Chief Secretary, West Bengal, returned to Calcutta today after his conference in Dacca and reported that the Government of East Bengal have taking all steps to restore peace in that province and expedite investigation of every incident.

The Chief Minister, West Bengal, met the editors of the Calcutta news papers this afternoon and explained the situation before them. They appreciated the necessity of not publishing any news from East Bengal or West Bengal, except that which is issued by the respective Governments in Press Note.

DACCA QUIET

DACCA, Feb. 11 (PTI): The situation in Dacca remains quiet, says a Press Note issued by the East Bengal Government tonight.

"There was no incident last night. There were a few minor incidents today, but the miscreants were properly dealt with. Although the city remained trouble-free the police and army continued to patrol and guard likely centres of trouble and all other precautions against any recurrence of trouble continue to be taken."

DO NOT LISTEN TO TEMPTERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11, (UPI): In the name of Bengal's past, in the name of the comradeship that was and will remain, in the name of humanity, to abjure the cult of violence, to restore sobriety and sanity and to re-establish communal peace and harmony, do not look Delhi way or Karachi way, for light will not come from there. Be guided by the light that is within you", says Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, in an appeal to Bengalees in East and West Bengal, both Muslims and Hindus.

20 KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH

Collision In South-Western France

PARIS, Feb 11, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty people were killed and 33 injured—many badly—when two local trains met in a forty mile-an-hour head-on crash near Toulouse, south-western France before dawn today.

Passengers sitting in the front of the trains—which were diesel-driven with the drivers' cabs in the middle of the coaches—were crushed when the coaches telescoped into each other

Six hours after the crash, rescue workers were still digging in the wreckage to uncover bodies.

Commons Convention In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Feb. 11, (PTI): Mr. S. Shivashanmuknam Pillai, Speaker of the Madras Assembly introduced today a British House of Commons convention in regard to his processional march from the chamber to the house

As the Speaker—preceded by his "Chobdar" in his uniform—passed through the lobby the police sergeant stood to attention and shouted "Gentlemen, way for the Speaker".

In the House of Commons as the Speaker passes through the lobby the segeant cries out "Hats off. Way for the Speaker".

Margin On Gold Purchases

BULLION EXCHANGE DECISION

BOMBAY, Feb. 11 (UPI): The Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Association decided today to impose the margin on gold buying in the falgun delivery. The bulls will have to pay Rs. 6 per tola from Tuesday on all outstanding transactions.

They have further directed that all the amount of margin should be paid on Friday next.

It would be recalled that on last Thursday, five directors of the Association submitted a requisition to the Board to consider the situation and to impose margin, in view of the rise in gold prices.

BENT ON ENTERING RED PORT

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11. (PTI-Reuter): Capt Alexander Hager, master of the Isbrandtsen Line vessel 'Flying Trader', declared here that he will take his ship back to Communist China, no matter what the United States Government says.

Capt Hager whose ship was here loading cargo for China, told a reporter: "I am still working for Hans Isbrandtsen, and not President Truman or Secretary of State Acheson"

The vessel is a sister ship of "The Flying Arrow" which was shelled by the Chinese Nationalist off Shanghai last month.

After "The Flying Arrow" incident, the United States Government warned American ships not to try to get into Shanghai

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Previous closing	31.75
Today's opening	31.73
Difference	—2
Today's closing	31.85

Difference (plus) 10

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Silver forward	Rs. 186 14
Gold forward	Rs. 116 14
Silver Bullion	Rs. 186 10
Silver Mint	Rs. 187 4
Gold Ready	Rs. 116 14
Sovereign	Rs. 76 8

The New York Cotton Market will remain closed on Monday, 13th inst.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors unquoted.
U.S. Steel common 29-7/8.
Ditto Pref unquoted.

U. N. FIRMLY SADDLED WITH KASHMIR AGAIN

Benegal Charges Zafrullah With 'Standing On His Bond'

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 11 (PTI).

AFTER four days of speech making, in which only the representatives of India and Pakistan took part, the Security Council found itself firmly and squarely saddled once again with th. Kashmir problem, cables D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. Correspondent at U.N. Headquarters.

The self-admitted failures, the U. N. Kashmir Commission's report and the McNaughton proposals, were hardly alluded to except by way of documentary references.

An individual canvas of the members of the Security Council showed that not one of them had any idea yet of how the deadlock has to be solved.

No delegate has yet given any indication that he is thinking of or prepared to introduce a resolution.

PAK SUGGESTIONS

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, made two suggestions during the debate. One was that the Security Council itself, "if it chooses" could give an interpretation of what had been agreed to between India and Pakistan.

In making the other, Sir Mohammed introduced the name of Maj-Gen. Maurice Delvoie, the U.N. Commission's Military adviser against whom, at one time the Kashmir Government had made a complaint to the United Nations.

Sir Mohammed said General Delvoie was available to the Council on any points on which the Council feels in doubt, or on the military situation as a whole, the Council can ask for his views.

Other considerations, such as the justifiability or otherwise of Pakistan's entry into Kashmir and the sovereignty of Kashmir State were described by him as having been outdated by the resolutions of August 13, 1948, and January 5, 1949.

Mr. Benegal N. Rau made another lucid speech on the last day that drew a reply from the Pakistan Foreign Minister as being "charged with a great deal of skill."

STANDING ON HIS BOND

To the gravamen of Sir Mohammed's argument, Mr. Benegal said: "In the word of a famous precedent, the representative of Pakistan's objection is 'it is not so nominated in the bond'. If so—if the representative of Pakistan's wishes to stand upon the letter of the resolution of August 13—let us go to the letter."

The impression in United Nations circles was that the Security Council especially in the absence of the Soviet delegate, will be in no mood to take precipitate action. One widely current view was that the Council might delay coming to closer grips with the Kashmir question for sometime.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, said meanwhile that he would continue to remain at Lake Success pending the Security Council's further consideration of the question.

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH

Moravian Conspiracy Trial Judgment

PRAGUE, Feb. 11, (PTI-Reuter): Three people were sentenced to death and two others received hard labour for life in a conspiracy trial in the Noravian town of Jihlava today

Altogether 23 people were being tried on charges of plotting against the Republic, planning political assassinations, espionage, treason and sabotage.

Seventeen of the accused were given sentences of hard labour ranging 10 to 25 years.

The 23rd defendent was sentensed to four years hard labour.

Those sentenced to death were: Karel Vesely, leather goods manufacturer, who was arraigned as leader of the group which included intellectuals, shopkeepers and craftsmen.

Jan Tucek, manager of a textile shop, and Frantisek Rod, a cabinet maker.

U. S. DEFENCE IN THE PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Louis Johnson, United States Secretary of Defence said today that the American joint chiefs of staff would disclose on Monday "a grand story of unification" of American defence in the Pacific

Mr. Johnson told reporters that the Joint Chiefs, just back from a Pacific tour, incidentally effected savings of six million to ten million dollars by consolidating activities at island installations.

The defence secretary made this brief announcement at the White House, after the joint chiefs reported to President Truman on their ten day inspection visit to Japan, Okinawa, Guam and Hawai.

The joint chiefs returned last night. Their preliminary report is known to stress the combat efficiency of American forces in the pacific, their morale and living conditions

SAYED ALI ZAHEER FOR TEHERAN

BOMBAY, Saturday

Syed Ali Zaheer, Indian Ambassador in Persia, left here by ship yesterday for Teheran.

The Ambassador arrived in India early in January, on a month's visit.

PT. NEHRU AT PILANI

Visit To Educational Institutions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (PTI): The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru spent a busy day today at Pilaini Rajasthan among boys and girls of the various educational institutions run by the Birla Education Trust.

In the afternoon, Pandit Nehru took the salute at a combined parade of a company of the national cadet corps and a boys company of the Birla engineering college and addressed a meeting. Pandit Nehru reminded the audience that free India today had the opportunity to work, to produce more wealth and to achieve progress.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, health Minister landed at Vishnu Airport, a Kucha sand airstrip, six miles from Pilani.

Pandit Nehru and his host Mr. G. D. Birla rode on horseback through the narrow streets to the educational colony.

There are a number of colleges, high schools and primary schools in Pilani.

The Prime Minister first visited the Montessori school.

Pandit Nehru was conducted to the new education colony under construction The cost of the project which is now partially finished is about 75 lakhs of rupees. The colony will accommodate the college of sciences, extensions of the engineering college, and auditorium with a seating capacity for four thousand students and a Cafeteria.

Before lunch, the Prime Minister visited the Birla Balika Vidyapeeth. Here Pandit Nehru spent nearly an hour and was entertained to dance and music by the girls.

VRAJLAL MERCHANT FELICITATED

A function was organised in the P. M. Hindu Swimming Bath Gardens, Chowpatty by the friends and admirers of Shri Vrajlal Merchant, Sanitary Engineer, who is proceeding to Europe on business and study tour to acquant himself with the latest technical improvement in the Sanitary Science on the continent. Shri Sundardas Morarji, presided.

TONGA STRIKE IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Feb. 11 (PTI): About 600 tongawalas of greater Gwalior struck work today in observation of a "Demands Day.".

POLICE CUP CRICKET

Tata's Lead In First Innings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports were in a sound position in the Police Cup Cricket Tournament when they chalked up 272 runs against their opponents—the Young Zoroastrians total of 139 runs.

M. F. Mistry was top scorer for Tatas with 72 to his credit, while Amladi scored 51 runs.

The following were the scores:—

Young Zoroastrian C.C. 139.

(P. Umrigar 62, Pedder 20, P. Engineer 21; Iyer 5 for 42, Phadkar 3 for 40).

Tata S.C. 272 (Mistry 72, Amladi 51, Shankar 32, Phadkar 24, Mandon 39 not out; Unwalla 4 for 45).

C. C. I. TENNIS COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The C.C.I. open Tennis Championships commenced this morning and only three matches were decided A.R.V. Peermahomed beat M. Mathradas 6-3, 6-3; Prince Fathesinghi of Kutch beat K. V. Shevde 6-2, 6-2; and Baldev beat M. Shinde 6-3, 7-5.

The remainder of the matches were undecided as many of the players failed to turn up.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

MEN'S SINGLES:- Court No. 1 7-30 a.m. A. E. Owen vs. Dilip Sampat; 8-00 a.m. F. Bekkevold vs B. P Baliga; 8-30 a.m. P. N. Sarangpani vs C. Kishenchand.

Court No. II 7-30 a.m. Himatlal Khira vs. Swaminathan; 8-00 a.m. Narotam Mohanlal vs. Thakoresaheb of Kerwada; 8-30 a.m. P K. Chaubal vs C L. Savera.

Court No. III 7-30 a.m. W. A. Page vs. Sam Bharucha; 8-00 a.m. N. D. G. Rao vs. F. Sikander; 8-30 a.m. G N. Vasani vs. Keshav Mahinder.

Court No. IV 7-30 a.m. S. T. Panjwani vs. G. N. Polwar; 8-00 a.m. Rasik Kumar of Kankaner vs. R. K. Batra; 8-30 a.m. Walton vs. Vijay Malik.

Court No. V 7-30 a.m. I. R. Mehta vs M. S. Bangera; 8-00 a.m. R N. Bhagwat vs. "D" Player.

INSURANCE SHIELD CRICKET

Jupiter Win By 8 Wickets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Insurance Shield Cricket tournament today. Only one match is decided. The remaining will be continued to-morrow.

B.I.G. Insurance Co. vs. Bombay Mutual Sports Club.

B.I.G. INSURANCE CO. 110 (V. D. Telang 25, Dalal 23, Patel 25; M. R. Pai 8 for 12.)

BOMBAY MUTUAL INS. C. 52 for 2. (S: L. Patel not out 27)

Jupiter Insurance beat Vulcan Insurance by 8 wickets and 34 runs.

Vulcan Insurance 58 (Raikar 25; Ajgaonkar 6 for 40, Bhatkar 4 for 17).

Jupiter Insurance 94 for 2 wickets. (Jukar 26, Dixit not out 22, Shetty not out 28: Mendosa 2 for 35).

Sentinel Insurance vs. Oriental Life Insurance.

Sentinel Insurance 114 (S. L. Jai 48, Salian 26:)

Oriental Life Insurance 37 for no loss (Sambhare 26 not out).

Jay Bharat Insurance Co. vs. Empire of India Insurance Co.

Empire of India 154 for 4 wickets (Punjabi 85, Kapoor 26, Pathare 24).

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

3-10 p.m. Boys Own Club vs. Black Spiders (Jepsen Cup).

4-10 p.m Bombay Gymkhana vs. V. J. T. I. (Jepsen Cup).

5-15 p.m. Goa XI vs. Bombay XI (Festival Hockey Tourney Final).

TENNIS

Hindu Gymkhana Courts:

3 p.m Finals of Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships (Final Day).

C. C. I. Courts:

7-30 a.m C. C. I. Tennis Championships.

Brabourne Stadium

1-45 p.m. XIV Indian Olympics (Final Day).

BOMBAY RACES

KHADE STEERS FOUR WINNERS AT MAHALUXMI

Balam Trounces Rivals In Kashmir Cup

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE wonder horse, Balam, toyed with opposition in the day's feature, the Maharaja of Kashmir's Gold Cup run over a mile today at Mahaluxmi. Kheem Singh rode him in check this time and inspite of his three opponents failed to strike near at any post. Shan-E-Hind chased him all along and placed second four lengths behind while third-placed Serenade was further seven lengths away.

The Calcutta horse, Kinderson, shouldering the crushing impost came from far back at the end to win by a head in the Rajpipla Gold Cup. Jockey J. O'Neale who had come here from Calcutta to ride him gave a fine account of horsemanship.

Khade excelled on the saddle today. He steered four winners in exemplary style and Kheem Singh also rode three winners.

Talib and B. R. Patel were the successful trainers with trebles to their credit. The latter who is looking after Rao Saheb Parker's string had a spell of ill luck but the treble was very remunerative.

A couple of close finishes warranted the aid of the camera during the proceedings. The programme was therefore considerably delayed and the visibility was poor in the last race.

Today's treble pool was solved by 132 punters and each ticket returned Rs. 988.

The following are the results:—

THE DHARWAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 8-4 Purtusingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr P. D. Aswani's PARDESI 8-7 Hanumansingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CASANOVA 8-7 Deshmukh 4
Not run: Ali Janab and Madras.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 2 4-45 secs.
Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE DHARWAR PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE ROARER 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 9-3 S. Chavan 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's BLUE GLEAM 8-4 Kadam 3
Messrs. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 9-3 Damodar 4
Not run: Ruqaiyya and Glamour Boy
Tote paid: Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: Talib.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 3/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 2-2-5 secs.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE MATHERAN PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TIME BOMB 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mrs. J. S. Deane's BASILIAN 8-4 Purtu Singh 2
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 7-11 Jagdish 3
Mr. R. G. Rajput's SHIRAZI 8-5 Medhe 4
Not run: Blue Arrow, Star of Iran, Jahan Zaib
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 27. Rs. 30 and Rs. 43.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE DHARWAR PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 9-3 P. Khade 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's DIL-KI-BAT 9-3 Kheem Singh 2
Rani of Jetpur's MY AZIZA 8-4 Rickaby 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 8-4 D. L. Jones .. 4
Not run: Maharaj Pramukh, The Duke, Caltex Queen, Piarehind.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3/4 length, 10 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 2 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 11, Rs. and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by Powar.

H. H. THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP—1 Mile.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-4 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 9-4 Roberts 2
Miss Doreen Saulez's SERENADE 9-1 P. Khade 3
Mr. K. K. Permanand NAMDAR 8-11 Damodar 4
Not run: Royal Crusader, Arjun.
Won by 4 lengths, 7 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 39 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE ANDHERI PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 9-2 Kheem Singh 1
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-4 S. Chavan 2
Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LAXMI 8-12 N. Dar 3
Mr. G. Narasimhan and The Raja of Vizianagram's QUEEN ANNE 8-13 A. Ahmed 4
Not run: Royal Flower, Titli Sweetie Shah, Find Out, Truman.
Won by Shd., Shd., 1 1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 27 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win As. 20. Plases Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—1 Mile

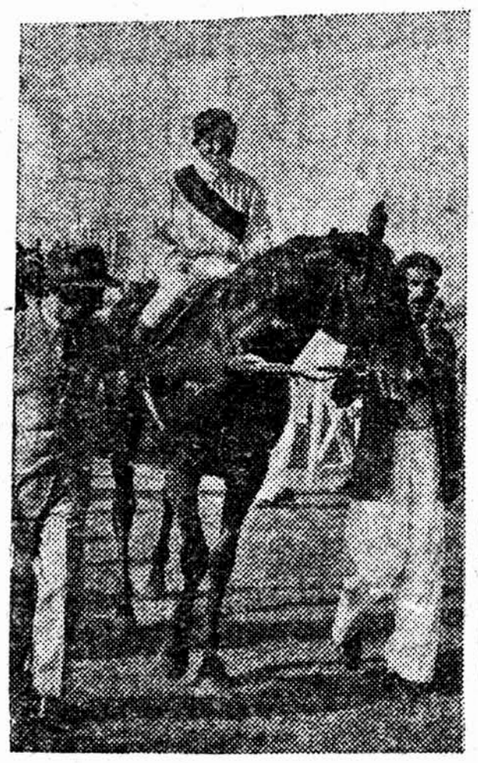
The Rajah of Ramnad's KINDERSON 9-10 J. O'Neale 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedboy's 7-10 Shaikh 2
Mahmaraj of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-3 Rickaby 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-4 P. Khade 4
Not run: Taiwan, Jane Jigar.
Won by Hd., 1 3/4 length, Hd.
Time: 1 min. 38 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 66, and Rs. 34.
Winner trained by Northmore.

THE MATHERAN PLATE Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's BELLE AMIE 8-4 P. Khade 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTDHWAJ 8-10 Damodar 2
Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's REVEL ON 8-12 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-11 Rickaby 4
Not run: Dagania, Solar Song, Sparkling Star.
Won by Shd., 1/4 length, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 123. Places Rs. 33 Rs. 31 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. I)— 6 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parkers DUKE OF RAMGARH 8-1 P. Khade 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGIE 8-12 Rickaby 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 7-12 Walker 3
Mr. Eve's STAR SAPHIRE 9-3 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Tamanna, Sohni, Tamasha Indra Mohini, Pretty Town.



The aged Australian horse Kinderson (O'Neale up) being led in by his Trainer Northmore after winning in a thrilling manner the Rajpipla Gold Cup.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. II).—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Badridas Daga's GANG BHUP 8-2 Shaikh 1
Mr. T. A. Husein's RASHTRAPATI 8-10 S. Chavan 8-10 S. Chavan 2
Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 9-3 R. Bhosle 3
Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-9 Medhe 4
Not run: Akash Deep, Just Wait.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 38 Rs. 32 z zz z
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

XAVIER'S 'B' WIN BY TWO GOALS

Indian Naval Civilians Win At Last In Jepsen Cup

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three more matches were decided this evening in the Jepsen Cup Tournament at the Cooperage. The junior string of St. Xavier's accounted for Dreamland Sports Club by two goals to nil while Lever S. C. beat Young Comrades "A" by three goals to one and Indian Naval Civilians S. C. nosed out Bombay Port Trust 'B' by the odd goal in three

The match between St. Xavier's 'B' and Dreamland was a scrappy affair with both sides indulging in aimless hitting and no constructive play at all. There was no score at the interval and a draw seemed iminent when A. Fialho had the misfortune of striking the upright with the goal-keeper completely beaten but T. Pereira secured the ball and sent it across the goalmouth for R. Fernandes to push the ball past the helpless goalkeeper for his team's first goal.

Five minutes before the end R. Fernandes forced the ball over the goal line after goal-keeper J. Maria failed to clear a feeble hit by left outer Joe Fernandes which he stopped.

Earlier in the evening Lever S. C. beat Young Comrades 'A' by three goals to one in the same tournament. Leo D'Gama two goals and R. Martin one, scored for the winners while L. Vaz netted the losers only goal.

Indian Naval Civilians got the better of Bombay Port Trust 'B' in their third meeting by two goals to one.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM IN STRONG POSITION

South Zone Lose 5 Wickets For 53 In Second Innings

SECUNDERABAD, February 11. (P.T.I.)

The Commonwealth Cricket Team were in a strong position at the end of the second day's play in their four-day fixture against the South Zone on the matting wicket of the Secunderabad Gymkhana Ground, here today when after obtaining lead of 36 runs dismissed five home team batsmen for only 53 runs in the second innings.

Leading the South Zone in the absence due to ill-halth of E. Aibara, Ramdev of Mysore proved himself a skipper of the highest class, for his placing of the field and handling of the attack brought out the best in his colleagues to end the visitors innings for 218, one of the smallest totals in their tour.

The Commonwealth team lost wickets at regular intervals in the morning till left-hander George Tribe by his hefty hitting knocked Sarangapani one of the most promising right-arm slow bowlers in the country today, off his length, at lunch the Commonwealth had made 175 for the loss of five wickets.

Ramdev took the new ball soon after lunch and Kanyaram and Ghulam Ahmed between them took the last five wickets for the addition of only 43 to the pre-lunch total in less than an hour, Ghulam Ahmed in his post-lunch spell taking three wickets for five runs in 16 balls, while Kanyaram took two for 28 in six overs.

But 10,000 people saw the home team make a disastrous start in their second innings and three wickets fell before the small deficit was wiped off by Kesari. Two more wickets fell before the close of play and the home teams 53 runs in the second knock took as many as 111 minutes.

No one was able to face George Tribe confidently, the left-hander in his post-tea spell taking four wickets for 22 runs in 10.5 overs. three of which were maidens.

SCORE BOARD

SOUTH ZONE (First Innings) 182
COMMONWEALTH (First Innings)
Norman Oldfield c Alva be Kanyaram 88
W. Place c Kesari b Kanyaram 0
L. Livingstone c Nizam Yar Khan b Kanyaram 26
W. Alley c Kannan b Ghulam Ahmed 1
W. Langdon b Sarangapani 15
F. Freer st Nizam Yar Khan b Sarangapani 12
G. Tribe c Nizam Yar Khan b Ghulam Ahmed 39
J. K. Holt not out 18
G. Pope lbw Ghulam Ahmed 0
Fitzmaurice c Kesari b Kanyaram 8
G. Dawkes b Ghulam Ahmed 0
Extras 11

WICKETS FELL AT: 1/6 2/65 3/66 4/106 5/124 6/188 7/204 8/204 9/217.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanyaram	19	1	9	4
B. C. Alva	7	0	14	0
Ghulam Ahmed	21.4	3	3	4
Sarangapani	9	0	46	1
K. S. Kannan	1	0	—	0

SOUTH ZONE (Second Innings)
Shyamsunder lbw Tribe 16
Nizam Yar Khan c Freer b Fitzmaurice 1
Gopi Naidu c and b Tribe 4
Kesari lbw Tribe 13
B. C. Alva c Substitute b Tribe 15
C. J. Ramdev (batting) 1
Extras 3

WICKETS FELL AT: 1/7 2/18 3/35 4/44 5/53.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. Fitzmaurice	9	3	17	1
F. Freer	6	3	4	0
Tribe	12.5	5	22	4
Pope	6	2	7	0

Scattered Selling In Bombay Dyeings

TATA STEELS STEADY WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY, Feb. 11

The local Share Bazazr was open today for one hour and during this small session there was restricted business. There was no marked change in active shares except Bombay Dyeing shares found some increased selling and recorded a small decline. Tata Steel shares opened steady and after a small decline on scattered liquidation recovered the lost ground on short covering.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1635 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1640 and declined at Rs. 1627-8 on disquieting reports from Calcutta. But there was not much selling pressure and short covering developed at the decline which resulted in a steady recovery and Defds improved at Rs. 1637-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 325 and gained one point at Rs. 326.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1096 and declined at Rs. 1090 under scattered liquidation. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 303 and Nagpurs came in business at Rs. 243. Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 270.

Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13-10 and quietened at Rs. 13-9. Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 83 and Imperials were done at Rs. 1737-8. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 356-14 and advanced at Rs. 363-12.

Towards the close Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1640. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 30-15 while Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1091-4.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1091	4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	303	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	270	0
Central India Mills (6)	244	0
Simplex Mills (9-8)	194	0
New Great Eastern (9)	161	0
Indore	113	12
Gokak Mills (12)	272	0
Century Spinning (15)	235	0
Swan Mills (30)	315	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	148	0
Finlay Mills (15)	270	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	145	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	225	0
Mever (12)	103	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	14
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12	3
India United Defd. (0-12-0)	1	15 0
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	131	4
Khatau Makanji (5)	180	0
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	326	4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-12)	1640	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	136	4
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	146	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	363	12
Belapur Sugar (9)	221	0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31	8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	9
Premier Construction	93	0
Tata Chemical	11	4
Tata Oil (2)	51	4
Indian Iron (1) XD	30	15
Bengal Steel (0-12)	22	2
Bengal India Corp. (9-9)	9	2
Indian Copper	2-6-6	
Wimco	210	6
Alcock	275	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1550	0
Tata Hydro (3)	153	0
Andhra Valley (25)	1435	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60	0
Phoenix (50)	152	8
Indian Mfg. (10)	2950	0
Kurla X D	118	12
Colaba (12)	115	0
New City (11)	185	0
Minerva (12)	135	0
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (2)	32	8
Mysore (4)	176	4
Madhavji	14	8
Model Mills (12-8)	167	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	678	12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	217	8
Western India (60)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3150	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	4
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	58	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref)	4	4
Palton (8)	118	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser Hind	325	8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	33	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (3-8)	35	0
Shinivas Mills (8)	72	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	8
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	128	12
Ahmedabad New	75	8
Surat Electric	130	0
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-2)	11	1
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	140	10
Bombay Suburban (3)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	120	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India XD	1737	8
Imperial Bank P. (0-12) XD	435	0
Central Bank (1-8)	83	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	83	0
Bank of India (4)	178	0
Union (0-3)	7	6
Baroda (2-8)	120	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-8)	46	4
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4475	0
Empire (10)	671	4
New India (1-7)	56	8
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (0-10)	13	2
Indian Mercantile (2)	36	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	15	0
Industrial and Prudential	28	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	12	12
RAILWAY SHARES		
G.I.P. (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (103)	242	8
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	118	12
Burma Petrol	1	4 6
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	57	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	330	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	84	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41	4
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (R. S.)	135	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	210	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Estrella Batteries	30	8
Manmad Press	128	0
National Rayon	54	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	196	14
Andhra Valley (7)	1240	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1330	8
Hydro Electric (7)	126	4
Bombay Steamer (6)	128	14
Central India (5)	653	12
Swedeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650	0
Lakshmi Mills	270	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	85	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	8
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	116	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre Construction First	100	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	8
Amalgamated	110	0
Habil	72	0
Tata Chemical	122	8
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	80	0
Standard	90	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	97	8
Morarji	94	0
National Rayon	73	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	0
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	11
New Victoria	4	4
266-13-9.		
New Victoria	21	4
Phalton	118	0
Gold Mohor	302	4
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan	150	0
Osmanshahi	250	0
Ajani Shahi	280	0
Air Services	4	8
Air India	65	0
Hind Motors	5	2
India Steam	7	8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 11

The local Bullion market was quietly steady with scattered liquidation and short covering.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 188 and declined at Rs. 187-6 but improved at Rs. 187-12 on short covering. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-6. Fagan delivery Gold opened at Rs. 117-8 and improved at Rs. 117-9 but declined at Rs. 117 on liquidation and steadied at Rs. 117-4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 117-2 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75-12.

Later on there was some unloading by Bulls and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	186	6	0
Forward	186	14	0
Ready Gold	116	8	0
Forward	116	14	0

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 3rd February:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	27,13,10,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	570,46,07,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,30,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	267,40,94,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	32,62,91,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,77,83,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	71,80,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	54,48,29,000
Advances in India	425,15,57,000
Bills discounted in India	16,38,01,000

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 11

The Government has lifted the ban on clearing and the Board has fixed rates Rs. 620 for February and Rs. 616 for May delivery.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 10

KARNAK—		
March	80.60—	120
May	80.00—	135
July	79.90—	125
ASHMOUNI—		
February	73.05—	130
April	73.70—	125
June	72.93—	97

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The Produce market was firm today with further improvement in quotations. The Export Advisory Committee is meeting to at Delhi and its decision is awaited. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	Rs.	43	2 0
Bold		42	8 0
Coromandal		42	12 0
Oil Bombay Mills		23	8 0
Oil Upcountry Mills		22	8 0
Oil February		22	8 0
LINSEED			
Bold		40	8 0
Small Seed		38	14 0
February-March		40	0 0
March-April		38	12 0
April-May		37	14 0
Oil		22	2 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready		29	8 0
Madras February		30	0 0
Madras March		30	8 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, February 11.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	8
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	2	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	8
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	8
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	12	0
3 per cent Con.	97	3	0
3 per cent 1951-54	100	8	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	11	0
3 per cent 1957	109	9	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	1	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	4
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-5.	104	6	4
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	6	8
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-66	112	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	1	8
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	1	8
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	0	0
3 per cent C P. 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	0	8
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P. 1961-68	99	12	8
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	13	0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K P. T 1956	113	12	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Feb. 11

MILLS

B. Dyeing 1097-8 88-12 92-8 88-12 91-4
C. India 245-8 43-8 44
Colaba 115
Finlay 270
Gokak 273 70-8 72
I. U. Defd 1-15-3 1-15
I. U. Ord. 12-2-6 12-3-6
Indore 115, 13-12
Kohinoor 303 2-8 3
Model 167-8
Mysore 175 76-4
Madhusudan 180
New City 185
New Great 161
Podar 131-4
Simplex 193-8 95 94
Svadeshi 270
Tata Mills 58
Vishnu 217-8
Scindia 13-10 13-9
Baroda 120-8
Central 82-8 83
Central New 83
Imperial Old 1732-8 37-8
Imperial New 435
Union 7-6
U. Commercial 46-8 46-4
Ahmedabad 128-2 28-12.
Hydro 153.
Andhra 1435.
Hydro Pref. 126/4.
Suburban 151-4.
B. I. G. 14-14 15.
New India 56-4 56-8.
Vulcan 13-2.
B. Steel 22 22-2.
I. Iron 30-14 30-13 30-15.
Tata Defd. 1637-8 40 28-12 37-8 33-12 40
Tata Ord. 325 26 24 26 25-8 26-4.
Tata 2nd Pref. 136-8 36-4.
Alcock 275.
A. C. C. 146-4 45-8 46 45-12 46.
Belapur 224 21.
B. B. Old 356-14 63-12.
B. B. New 118-12.
B. B. Petrol 1-4-3 1-4-6.
B. I. C. 9-1-6.
I. Copper 2-6-6.
I. I. Trust 84-8.
Kemp 330.
P. Const. 93 93-8 93.
P. 2nd Pref. 98-8.
I. Bleaching 148.
Tata Chem. 11-4.
Wimco 208-12 10-10.

Further Rise In N. Y. Cotton Prices

WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Opening gains were extended with old crops reaching new seasonal highs reflecting spothouse buying of nearby May presumably against export business and mill price-fixing against textile sales which encountered only limited offerings. Optimistic prediction of the cotton goods sales outlook in 1950 and better export prospects were supporting influences. End-week profit-taking and scattered hedges eventually halted upturns.

After fluctuating narrowly most of the afternoon prices suddenly rallied sharply again reaching new seasonal highs reflecting increased covering in nearby March, trade buying and commission house support for distants. A scarcity of contracts intensified the upturn the session closing very steady Sales were approximately 160,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Feb. 10.

March	31.75+07
May	31.77+07
July	31.34+09
October	29.45+16
Middling Spot	32.70+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	31.47—
May	31.65+07
July	31.25+13
October	29.34+07
Middling Spot	31.75+05

New York Cotton March Highest 31.78 at 15-00 hours, Lowest 31.67 at 13-00 hours

WALL STREET MARKET

Continuing to ignore the threat of widespread idleness if the coal strike last another week, prices gained upto one dollar or more to approach 1950 peaks aided by some pleasing business reports and prospects. United States rubber was a new peak of 44-1/2 reflecting an increase in the quarterly dividend to 75 cents and the outlook for improved profits in 1950 following the deterioration in 1949.

At noon the averages were industrials 204.00 and rails 55.17. Support dwindled during the afternoon and only a modest volume of week end profit-taking was sufficient to reduce or more than erase most of the earlier advances. Into the final hour the market showed rather evenly divided and mostly fractional changes both ways with steels, motors, chemicals, rubbers, oils and rails leading the downturn. The market loosed barely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	149-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	34-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	29-1/2
Chase National Bank	38-1/8
Firestone Tyre	57-7/8
General Electric	45
General Motors	77-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	68-3/8
International Nickel	28-1/4
National City Bank	45-3/8
New York Central Rail Road	12-1/4
Sinclair Oil Co.	22-1/4
Socony Vacuum Oil	16-1/4
Texas Corporation	61-1/4
Union Carbide	44
U. S. Smelting and Refining	38-5 8
U. S. Steel Common	30
Western Union "A"	21-5/8

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,180,000 shares.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO Feb. 10.

Grains fluctuated irregularly in a thin market with some early selling of wheat attributed to the failure of the market to maintain an upward move following Thursday's sharp rally. Commercial demand for wheat was slow reflecting inactive conditions in export quarters together with slow domestic flour business. Latterly rye rallied sharply on shortly on short covering and a scarcity of offerings with other grains moving higher sympathetically.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO Feb. 10.

March	2.17-1/4
May	2.08-1/8
July	1.90-1/4
Sept.	1.90-3/4

LONDON BULLION

London, Feb. 10.

London Silver Spot and Forward 64d Gold Bars Fine per oz £12-8-O.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Feb. 10: Bourse: Several factors combined to depress and restrict activity today including the unsettled political situation, shortage of investment money and collective bargaining negotiations between employers and unions pending the settlement of which, professional operators were disinclined to do business. Prices in most sections lost ground. Among internationals, Canadian Pacific and Royal Dutch improved while certain kaffirs gained little ground.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10: The bourse was featured by a strong recovery in colonials while rubbers and certain specialities were also firm. Interest in Argentine issues slackened today. Most of the sections finished irregular notably coals, glassworks and electricals.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10: With the failure of fresh incentives to materialise, the market displayed practically an unchanged tendency. Business was quiet and price changes small. Internationals were rather firm but plantations hardly changed while stateloans were well maintained.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK Feb. 10.

BLACK PEPPER: The pepper market was quiet but steady with spots holding at 1.45 dollars. Dealers interests subsided somewhat for the time being but grinders continued to inquire for shipments upto the end of May. Following are today's closing prices:— spot 1.45 asked. March 1.41 nom, May 1.41 nom., July 1.38 nom., Sept. 1.38 nom., October 1.36 nom December 1.32 nom, white pepper spot 2.30 asked.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

SILVER: Open market dealings approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged price. Demand was probably much better than the open market indicates, however, as some "bargain" lots of foreign silver are understood to be moving under cover into consumers hands. Rumours say that one parcel of possibly about 3,000,000 ounces of silver from the Far East is being absorbed by a consumer in small quantities at bargain prices.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET FIRM

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The pepper market was firm but buyers were uninterested. Sellers asked 10 sh. 5 d, for black lampong February March and 15 sh. 8 d. for white muntok shipping weight and 16sh. 4-1/2d. delivered weight for white Sarawak c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloats were dear at 1.150 for near and 1.140sh. for distant with February March shipment at 1.130 per cwt. c.i.f., United Kingdom.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

The copra market was firm on fair European enquiry. Straits/Dutch East Indies fair merchantable February March shipment was held for £82-1/4 per ton c.i.f. and Philippines for 195 dollars f.o.b. The coconut oil market was quietly steady straits February March shipment in bulk being quoted at £122-1/2 per ton c.i.f. Ceylon was unquoted.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 10: The pepper market was firm on continued good overseas inquiries. Black lampong advanced 15 straits dollars to 570 per picule and white muntok 10 higher at 870. Three to five tons of black white loose arrivals were absorbed locally at about 10 dollars below the exgodown prices.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 10

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	70
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	93-1/2
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106-7/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	91-5/8
Chartered Bank of India	10-7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	90
National Bank of India	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,235.

The Government of Bombay has fixed a rate equal to five times the assessment as the maximum rent payable by tenants in respect of the lease of lands situated in the Vyara, Songadh, Mangrol an dMahuwa talukas of the Surat District. This will, however, be subject to the statutary provision that the rent cannot be higher than 1/3 of the produce.

FREEDOM FROM PAK IMPORTS

(Continued From Page 9)

Name of variety.	Staple ength.	* Proposed increase over 1946–47 (in lakhs of acres.)	Estimated increase in production (in lakhs of bales.)
Cambodias Co.2, Co.3 & Co.4	1" and above	1.0	0.40
Surti-Suyog		3.0	0.68
Cambodias	7/8" to 31/32"	1.5	0.75
Kumpta Jayawant		7.0	1.10
Buri (including Cambodia		2.5	0.46
Hyderabad Gaorani		4.0	0.63
Hyderabad American		0.5	0.08
Broach Vijaya		3.0	0.58
Westerns and Northerns		2.0	0.27
Karunganni	13/16" to 27/32"	0.5	0.12
Jarila, Verum or H.420		12.0	2.53
Dholleras	Below 13/16" & above 11/16"	3.0	0.50
TOTAL ..		40.0	9.10

to procure all available Jute seeds;

2. Aman lands should be utilised for sowing the early varieties of jute; and
3. Uncultivated lands, where jute could be grown should immediately be brought under cultivation by supplying seeds and manures to the cultivators at concessional rates.

The Provincial Governments were assured of all help and facilities from the Committee that might be required by them to implement these recommendations.

The necessity for growing improved seeds by the Provincial Governments in their departmental farms and for encouraging the growers to do the same by inducement, if necessary, in order that ample supplies of seeds may be available for increased production, was also stressed by the Committee.

Steps Suggested

The members again met on the 13th December, 1947, to consider in details the future programme of work of the Committee in the Indian Union and made various recommendations of far reaching importance to tackle the complicated problem of immediate increased production of jute in the Indian Union and to organise jute research in India on a well planned basis. The main recommendations are summarised below:—

(a) A Central Agricultural Jute Research Station should be established in the Indian Union on the basis of the Re-organisation Scheme of Jute Agricultural Research, which was previously drawn up and approved by the Government of India.

With the winding up of the Committee's Jute Agricultural Research Laboratory at Dacca in Pakistan, it was considered essential to set up immediately another Jute Research Institute in the Indian Union to continue the important agricultural researches that were being carried out at Dacca and the Committee noted with thanks, the offer made by the Government of West Bengal to spare 50 acres of land at the Chinsurah Government Farm to enable the Committee to start the nucleus of a Jute Research Laboratory there immediately.

(b) Immediately survey of land in the jute-growing provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa should be undertaken to find out the suitability of particular types of land for growing particular varieties of jute so as to assess the extent to which jute cultivation might be increased in the Indian Union. The Committee's expert Agricultural Officers and staff were directed to assist the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in conducting the desired survey.

(c) The Committee's important Schemes of Jute Subvention Farms to test the new strains of jute under cultivators conditions and Jute Pest Control Scheme to find out effective measures of jute pest control, which were being conducted in the East Bengal, should be continued in the Indian Dominion.

(d) Rs. 1,50,000 should be provided by the Committee for payment as advance without interest to Provincial Governments, repayable in five years, for assisting in the establishment of seed multiplication farms in the different jute-growing provinces in the Indian Dominion on the basis of Rs. 10,000 for every hundred acres of land to be selected by the Provincial Governments in consultation with the Director, Jute Agricultural Research.

It was further decided that selected jute-growers should be registered for growing improved seeds under the supervision of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

(e) One Jute Research Outstation should be established in each of the four provinces to conduct agricultural researches on jute under different soil and climatic conditions. This was in accordance with the Jute Agricultural Research Re-organisation Schme, which was approved by the Government of India.

(f) The scheme for the Employment of Special Agricultural staff in the jute-growing province, which was disbanded from September, 1947, should be revived forthwith for undertaking intensive propaganda in aid of an all-out drive for increased production of jute

(i) In the new set up of the country the Committee realised the urgent need for intensive and well-planned research on the technology of jute and decided that the technological research reorganisation scheme, which was framed by the Indian Central Jute Committee two years ago with this object in view, should now be implemented and the Government of India requested to approve of the scheme to enable the Committee to implement it gradually." Both these reports were available to the Ministry of Agriculture almost a year ago. No comments seem necessary.—

Railwaymen's Deputation

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 11 (UPI): A delegation on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will wait in deputation on the States Ministry on a day to be fixed by the States Ministry to urge upon the latter to prevent the proposed separation of the road transport department from the Nizam State Railway to which the R. T. D. employees are "opposed," it was learnt here today.

The delegation will also present their point of view to the States Ministry with regard to the future of the staff of the various states after the integration takes place.

The decision to send a delegation to the States Ministry was taken by the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which met at Lucknow on February 3 and which discussed the situation arising out of Government's decision to intergrate the States railways with the Indian railway and the Hyderabad Government's decision to separate the R.T.D. from the N. S. railway.

Undisguised Racial Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter)—The United States Solicitor General, Phillip B. Perlman, has asked the Supreme Court to end the practice in some states of providing "separate but equal" schooling for negroes and whites.

He said it was an "undisguised species of racial discrimination."

'Fight Move To Fetter Freedom Of The Press'

MR. ATRE'S CALL TO PROFESSION

Marathi Journalists Conference Begins

BELGAUM, Feb. 11 (PTI).

MR. P. K. Atre, Editor of the Marathi weekly "Navyug" presiding over the 10th session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference here today, warned against "attempts of the capitalists to strangle democracy and fetter freedom" by establishing a chain of newspapers under their management and control.

He urged the Indian Press to "fight the encroachment of the capitalists on its freedom" and the people, to "defeat these attempts by helping to run the Press industry on a cooperative basis."

Advocating the cause of the United Maharashtra, he said: "We are prepared to wait for five or ten years for the realisation of our objective if a definite assurance came forth immediately that United Maharashtra Province, inclusive of Bombay City, Mahavidarbha, Marathwada, Belgaum, Karwar and Goa would be formed at the end of that period."

Mr. Atre said that the Press in the new-born Republic of India had the great responsibility of educating the crores of voters. For that purpose, newspaper organisation had to be established to develop the Press industry into a stronger and more powerful one At the same time the Press must have complete freedom to criticise any action of authorities which went against the right and privileges of the people.

Though the function of the Press could not and should not be restricted only to the criticism of the Government, it had to be remembered that till a strong democratic opposition was developed in the country, it was the Press which could act as the sentinel and guardian of the democratic rights of the people.

THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Atre spoke at length on the freedom of the Press in the country and said it was to be regretted that the Constitution of India did not provide for a written guarantee of this freedom as the American Constitution did. The right of freedom of expression, accepted in the Constitution, was not sufficient guarantee of the freedom of the Press. The Government had not thought it fit to repeal the various ordinances and acts restricting the freedom of the individual and the Press even after the birth of the Indian Republic. He demanded the immediate repeal of the 1931 Press Act and also the Public Security Acts, which, he said, were "the greatest danger to the freedom of the Press.

Criticising demands for securities from newspapers, either under the Press Act or the Security Act, Mr. Atre said Government's power to demand such securities amounted to encroachment on the freedom of the Press.

It was for the Press in the country to fight against this power of the Government. When the Press had won its freedom completely some people might abuse it but even where there was such an abuse, it should not be left to the Government but to a court of law to decide whether there has been abuse of freedom.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Mr. Atre deplored that a "systematic attempt" was being made to shelve the issue of linguistic provinces. He said that many of the difficulties raising their heads against the creation of a United Maharashtra, were the direct product of the Dar Commission report. This report was an "insult" to the united demand of three crores of Marathi-speaking people to have a province of their own. They could never agree to part with Bombay city.

Mr. Atre called upon Marathi journalists to raise their united voice in the case of United Maharashtra and demand that a definite date for the formation of the province should be announced by those in power.

He asked for the co-operation of Karnatak in arriving at an agreed solution of the boundary line between the two provinces. It was in their mutual interests, he said, to arrive at such a solution. In deciding the boundaries, they should not be led by sentiments and feelings, but tackle the same scientifically.

GANGADHARRAO'S ADVICE

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, well-known Congress leader of the Karnatak, said here today that the Press in India had a great role to play in consolidating the freedom of the country and assuring the country's future.

Inaugurating the two-day session of the Marathi Journalists' conference the eighty-year -old leader, who was associated with Tilak And Mahatma Gandhi in the Struggle for freedom, said, the Press in the past had played a glorious part in the fight for freedom. Before the journalists start writing they should ask themselves, he said, if their writings were directed towards the raising of the character and morals of the people and consolidating the country's freedom and assuring the future of the country.

Negro History Week

ALBANY, (New York) Feb. 10 (PTI-Reuter)—New York's Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, today proclaimed next week "Negro history week".

He praised negroes for their progress in the 87 years since their freedom from slavery and added "these Americans have progressed in education and culture to a point at which they are contributing men and women of outstanding capacity not only to the arts but also the learned professions and public affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ON CO-EDUCATION

Speech At Silver Jubilee Of Vanita Vishram English School

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE was ample scope for both co-educational and separate girls' institutions in India, said His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, presiding over the Silver Jubiyee Sammelan of the Vanita Vishram English School at the Vanita Vishram Garden, this evening.

His Excellency added that co-education was not only desirable but essential at the primary stage. But, it was considered by some people that it was desirable to give education to boys and girls separately at the secondary stage, and bring them again together at the university level. He, however pointed out that college girls were in favour of co-education, perhaps because the presence of young boys was a stimulation for education.

The Governor eulogised the services of Lady Premchand Thackersy, Vice-Chancellor of the S.N.D.T. Women's University to the School and hoped that she and otherse would continue the good work."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, and Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies to the Government of Bombay, congratulated the workers of the School and hoped that it would continue to give its contribution to the cause of education of middle-class girls.

Sir Purshottum Thakurdas, President of the Council of the Vanita Vishram, earlier welcomed the Governor and paid tributes to Lady Thackersey and others who helped to build this excellent institution.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala, Secretary, read out messages of good wishes to the School.

dren formed a very important part of society.

The Home Minister added that parents should be conscious of the necessity of developing the cultural outlook of the child. Otherwise the intellectual development of the child would become difficult.

The speaker in conclusion said that those who had devoted their lives to the task of crild education shcould keep in view the happiness and well-being of society. If this aspect of education was kept in mind the efforts of the teachers would be successful despite all difficulties.

The Bal Mandir presented a dance item put on by the children of the institution. A brief resume of the activities of the Mandir was also given, and the aims of the institution and the purpose of pre-primary education of children as a preparation for higher training explained.

PARENT-TEACHER CO-OPERATION

Morarji's Advice At Bal Mandir Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Calling for teacher-parent co-operation in the training of kindergarten and primary school-going children, so as to attain the fullest benefits in the mental development of the impressionable child, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, told an audience at the annual meeting of the Bhagini Samaj T. N. Halvi Bal Mandir this evening that all experiments in child education would be successful if it was borne in mind that chil-

SOMNATH TEMPLE

Trust Deed Executed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11 (PTI): The Government of Saurashtra have executed the deed of trust for setting up the trust for the temple of Somnath, it was learned today.

The Maharaja of Jamnagar and Rajpramukh of Saurashtra and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi are trustees on behalf of the Saurashtra Government. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, and the Regionali Commissioner of Saurashtra are the trustees on behalf of the Government of India. Messrs K. M. Munshi and B. M. Birla are trustees nominated by the Government of India on behalf of the public.

The Advisory Committee consists of several experts. Mr. K. M. Munshi is the Chairman and Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, Director-General of Archaeology the convener. The first meeting of the trustees and the meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held on February 21 at Prabhas Patnam, where the temple of Somnath is situated in Saurashtra.

Draft Standards For Testing Iron And Steel

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Engineering Division of the Indian Standards Institution has prepared a draft Indian standard for methods of chemical analysis of pig iron, cast iron, plain carbon steel and low-alloy steel, and a draft Indian standard specification for tensile testing of metals (Ferrous).

The draft standard for the analysis of iron and steel lays down the procedure for the determination of carbon, manganese, phosphorus, sulphur and silicon in steel, and of graphite, phosphorus, sulphur and silicon in pig iron and cast iron. For each determination, the apparatus, procedure, calculation and the manner of reporting of the results are detailed. Three figures are provided in the standard, outlining the assembly of apparatus for the determination of carbon and sulphur.

The draft standard on tensile testing of metals (ferrous) lays down the definitions, forms and dimensions of test pieces and the procedure for testing the tensile strengh of ferrous plates, flats, sheets, strips, sections, rounds, bars, castings, tubes, cylinders and wires. An appendix to the standard details the factors contributing to the achievement of accuracy of tensile test results.

Comments on these draft standards will be received by the Director, Indian Standards Institution, Block 11, Old Secretariat, Delhi 2, up to April 25, 1950.

BIG FOOD DEFICIT IN MADRAS

Governor On Tasks Before Government

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, addressing a joint session of the two houses of the Madras Legislature this afternoon, declared: "A new era has just started in the life of our nation and my presence here is only an indication of this new order of things.

"We have many difficulties ahead of us in this country. We must not underrate these difficulties, but let us, at the same time, prepare to overcome them with a willing and ready spirit and sustained by confidence in our rulers at the helm of affairs whose leadership is one of which any nation may be proud".

About 250 members of the two houses, out of the total of 269, listened to the Governor's address.

The Governor said the food situation of the province had assumed "a very grave aspect" following the failure of monsoon in the southern districts and the cyclone in the Andhra Districts.

"My Government", he assured the legislature", are actively considering the steps to be taken to improve the situation so that the hardship to the people is minimised".

He estimated the food deficit of the State this year at 12.8 lakhs tons—comprising of a rice shortage of 9.9 lakhs tons and millet shortage of 2.9 lakhs tons.

He said: "Government hopes to take over the remaining Zamindari estates before long". So far, Government had taken over a batch of 42 estates out of the total of 2,800 zamindari estates and 3,500 inam estates.

The Governor's address and motions on it would be debated in the Assembly on February 13 and in the Council the next day.

TIBET'S FATE HANGS ON INDIA'S STAND

Only Hitch In Peking-Moscow Axis Tactics

SEVERAL months have passed since the dramatic events which marked the climax of the civil war in China, and the sense of crisis in Far Eastern affairs has diminished in the consciousness of the western nations. The first shock of Communist victory is over. The question of extending diplomatic recognition to the new regime remains unsettled pending deliberation in the next session of the United States Congress, but it is noted with relief that no great violence has so far been done to the remnants of foreign interests in China. An unpleasant shape of things to come in Chinese foreign policy is nevertheless gradually emerging, and it is the long-term rather than the short-term aspects of Chinese Communist purpose to which the Western Governments concerned in Far Eastern affairs should now be paying attention, writes "The Economist."

What is the significance of the Communist triumph in China for the near future in international relations, as distinct from its effects on foreign trade and investment in China?

The Peking conference of Asian and Australasian trade unions has already marked out the main lines on which Chinese Communist activity is to develop. This conference, though nominally only a trade union gathering, was in fact wholly political and extremely militant in tone. The Chinese Communists, as hosts of the conference and paragons of successful revolution, read homilies to their guests, and fraternal delegates from the Soviet Union and European countries did honour to the great occasion.

The conference declared its support for the "national liberation" forces in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Indo-China and the Philippines, and such reactionaries and "lackeys of western imperialism" as Mr. Nehru, Thakin Nu and Mr. Soekarno were denounced with furious invective.

It was finally decided to set up a permanent liaison bureau and secretariat, which, as one of the delegates explained, would serve as a "general staff" for all the Communist-led revolutionary movements in the region of the world covered by the conference. In fact, the Far East now has its Cominform.

It should be noticed that this Communist offensive is directed not only against the survivals of western sovereignties in the East—such as British rule in Malaya—but also against all those Asian national leaders, from India eastward to the Philippines, who have been trying to base the policies of their respective countries on friendly relations with the West.

Although the Communists pose as the champions of colonial nationalism against Western domination, it must not be thought that they are pleased at seeing any achievement of national independence which leaves the former dependency on good terms with its ex-rulers.

Not Good Enough

It might be thought that such zealots or nationalist insurgence as a Nehru or a Soekarno had earned by their records a right to be regarded as anti-imperialists, but in the eyes of the true Communist all their virtue is good for nothing, unless they maintain a permanent and implacable hostility towards the nations of the West. Their task—failure in which will be punished by Communist-inspired revolt against them—is not merely to win independence for their countries, but to carry them over, lock, stock and barrel, into the anti-Western camp of which the Soviet Union is the head and China is now, it seems, to be deputy-director for South-East Asia!

What is most striking in the new "Chinese Cominform" programme is that it is to be applied over a region in which the Chinese imperial monarchy formerly held a kind of paramount position, and in which large Chinese communities have been built up in modern times by emigration from China. It is also the region which, in the abortive Japanese plan for "Greater East Asia", was to have been completely separated from all contact or connection with the West and included, together with China, in a 'bloc' of states under Japanees hegemony.

The propaganda against "Anglo-America" which poured forth from Tokyo only five years ago has now been taken over, sometimes in identical phrases, by Communist China, and with it the basic idea of "Greater East Asia", though in the new version the hegemony will be not Japan's but China's. Here indeed is a programme to appeal not only to the Marxist-Leninist but to Chinese nationalism in all its political shades. To an extent which has not been sufficiently realised in the West, Communism has been able to outbid the Kuomintang as the prospective champion of Chinese nationalism in most of its claims and aspirations.

The Chinese national resurgence which resisted Japanese conquest for eight years inspires no humble estimate of China's destiny in the world, but ideas of what is fitting for the most numerous of the world's peoples, who only a century ago still considered themselves to be the hub of the universe and the sole bearers of civilisation. They have had to endure since 1842 a long series of humiliations and disasters inducing a deep sense of frustration and resentment in the national outlook.

Their Advantage

There are two main reasons why Communism is in a position to give an attractive lead to Chinese nationalist sentiment. In the first place, by aligning China with the Soviet Union in defiance of the West, the Communists can pursue a forward policy in the south, whereas the Kuomintang was unable to take a strong line either in the south or in the north. The Kuomintang was dependent after the surrender of Japan on American political and economic support, and this precluded a policy of trouble-making in South-East Asia; at the same time, it did not dare to offend the Russians by challenging the Yalta decision (to which Britain and America were consenting parties), and thus had to assume the responsibility for yielding China's sovereign rights in Manchuria.

The Chinese Communists, of course, do not challenge the Russians either; but in return for their acceptance of a treaty position in Manchuria which was not of their making, they have the support of the Russian 'bloc' for a forward policy in the south.

Secondly, the Communist technique is the one which promises the best returns on a very small capital of national military power.

China remains extremely weak in modern industry and heavy armaments and the Communists with all their energy, have little prospect of substantially altering this state of affairs for a long time. There is no danger in the near future of Chinese fleets and armies following the Japanese path of conquest to the Bay of Bengal or the Timor Sea.

'Modus Operandi'

But Communist methods of subversive propaganda and intrigue, with the infiltration of armed bands, might have great success against weak or vacillating opposition in a region already full of disorder and unrest. This is the ideal mode of expansion for a nation which lacks real military strength, but can bring to bear politically the mass weight of a population of four hundred millions, the prestige of a traditional ascendancy and the glamour of a revolutionary gospel.

In any Chinese expansion to the south the overseas Chinese would be the natural instrument of policy. It would provide pretexts for nationalist agitation and diplomatic action: in Siam Chinese immigrants now total a third of the population and in Malaya nearly half. In Burma, Indo-China, Indonesia and the Philippines they form large and influential Communities.

But Chinese Communism will not have to confine its organisation to these communities, as the merely nationalist Kuomintang has had to; operating with a professedly international creed, it can recruit followers also among the indigenous peoples, especially in areas where the Chinese are not—as they are in Malaya—so numerous as to create strong anti-Chinese feeling among the non-Chinese population.

The Objective

From the indications given by the Peking conference the operational area of Chinese Communism will comprise all the countries of South-East Asia; that is to say, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya and Indonesia, and there will be links with the Communist parties of Australia to the south and India to the west.

It goes without saying that the offensive will be directed against every influence or authority of the United States or European nations in the region; but it will also certainly be directed against the influence of India, which has its own strong emigrant communities and historic connections throughout South-East Asia.

However much Mr. Nehru may wish to keep India clear of the world-conflict between the Russian and American camps, India cannot be indifferent to a Chinese expansion in what used to be known as "Further India." With regard to Burma, the issue of Communism is complicated by the fact that a large part of the frontier of northern Burma is disputed by China —Chinese maps published under the Kuomintang show a large extension of Chinese territory there to the Assam border, and there is no reason to expect Communist China to drop this claim.

Choice Before India

There is also the question of Tibet, which the Chinese Communists have declared they will "liberate."

Having maintained complete 'de facto' independence of China since 1912, Tibet has a strong claim to be regarded as an independent state, especially now that China has recognised the 'de jure' independence of Outer Mongolia, which originally broke away from China in the same year.

But it is for India to take the lead in this matter, for neither Britain nor the United States has any direct concern to-day with the region beyond the Himalayas. If India decides to support the independence of Tibet as a buffer state between itself and China then Britain and the United States would do well also to extend formal diplomatic recognition to it. If, on the other hand, India prefers to abandon Tibet to its fate in the hope of avoiding a conflict with Communist China—a course which is said to have its advocates in Delhi—the Western powers are in no position to object to a Chinese reconquest of Tibet.

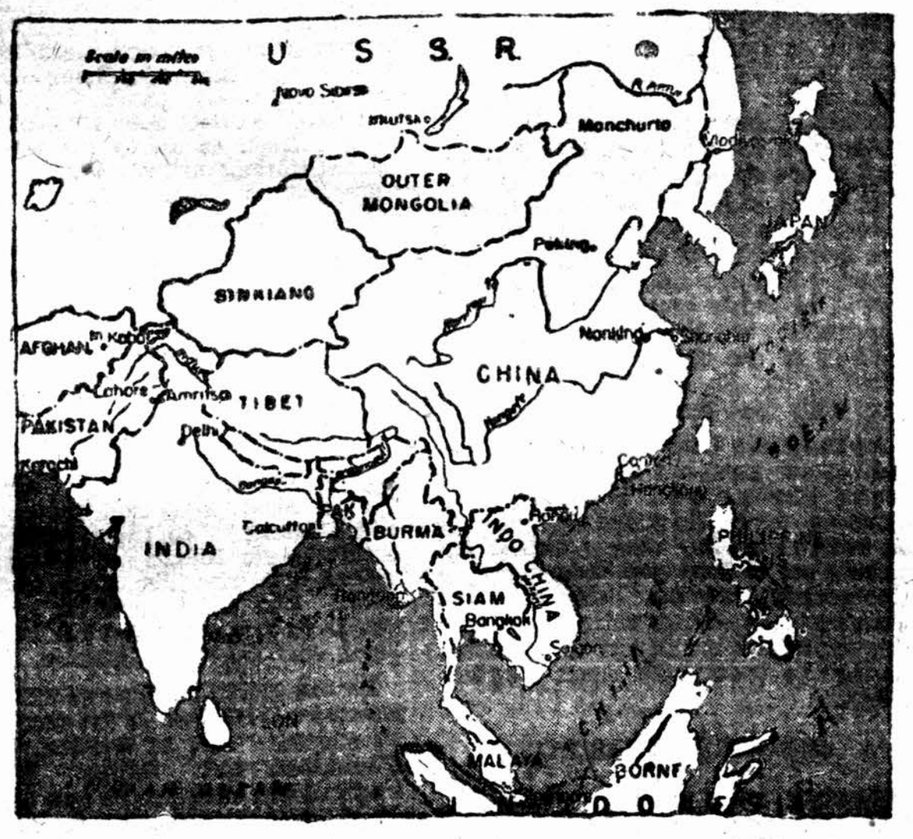
Free Hand To China

In all the countries which have been mentioned the Russians have never in the past had any direct interest. For this reason it may well be that the Kremlin will be content to allow China more or less a free hand in a part of the world where Chinese action can be extremely embarrassing and dangerous for the Western nations without interfering with countries which Moscow regards as being within its own sphere.

In talk about the prospects of "Titoism" in China, it is generally assumed that all satellites must be treated alike by the Russians without any degree of dependence. There have been signs that they are willing to accept from China a much looser form of attachment than is required from the East European satellites.

Apart from the vast extent and remoteness of China, the fact that the Chinese Communists have had an army and territory of their own for more than twenty years, and have taken the principal cities of China by their own efforts puts the Chinese in a different category from all other non-Soviet Communists. There may be conflicts between Moscow and Peking and, if a serious heresy were to arise, Rusian possession of Port Arthur would enable the Kremlin at least to set up a rival regime in Manchuria. But for the present there is no detectable heresy, and it looks as if the Moscow-Peking Axis may work about as well as did the Berlin-Rome Axis.

OBJECTIVE OF PEKING REDS



General view of South-East Asian Set-up

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

Morarji Desai's plan to help Sport—Extra Race Meeting for special fund —French Authorities ban boots in soccer—Best method for Indians—"Duleep" as ambassador—India's performance in World Table Tennis—National Olympic Meet.

WHO says Bombay Government is unwilling to help sport? This is a question Sri Morarji Desai our Home and Revenue Minister, asked me when I interviewed him on Tuesday last. "We are trying to help sport as best as we can," he asserted.

Then he unfolded to one a plan he has conceived to help sporting organisations in the state of Bombay. He has arranged with the RWITC. (It is high time the Turf Club dropped the word :Royal' from its name), to hold an extra race meeting in Bombay this season. All the money collected from it - including Entertainment Tax — to be earmarked for a Sports Fund. The Turf Club wants the Government of India to waive the Income Tax from it. If the Central Government agrees to this proposal, the total will rise to four or five lakhs of rupees, which will be come the nucleus of the Fund.

The Government of Bombay will appoint two or three Trustees and one more will be nominated by the RWITC and they will form a Board of Trustees to administer the said Fund.

DEPENDS ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Every thing now depends upon the Government of India. Unless they agree to forgo the Income Tax, which will amount to three fourth of the total collection, the Turf Club is not prepared to hold the meeting. They think that it will not be worth their while to do so, if the Central Government takes away the lion's share of the collection. The Fund will be too small to begin with. Let us hope that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister will see their way to persuade their Cabinet to accord their hearty approval to this excellent proposal.

The initiative taken by Bombay Government may be followed by other States where race meetings are held. Then each one will have a Fund to help and promote sport in their respective domains. I need hardly say that every provincial organisation is in dire need of money, — so much so that most of them find it exceedingly difficult to pay their application fees to the central bodies. In such a state of affairs, how can sport prospe- in this country? If we are keen on seeing our sportsmen on the top of the world. we must help and encourage them in every way possible. But nothing can be done without money.

NOT FOR B.P.O.A. ALONE

I asked Sri Desai if he had agreed to a special-race-meeting for the BPOA or the Indian Olympic Games now being held in our city. He said that there will be no other meeting than the one mentioned above. The BPOA or the Organising Comittee of the National Meet may be helped from this Fund, if and when brought into being.

I am afraid the Organising Committee will be in a terrible plight if the extra race meeting does not come off owing to the refusal of the Central Government to waive their claim to the Income Tax. They have taken a big financial responsibility on their shoulders in undertaking to organise a meet of this magnitude at a very short notice especially in view or the fact that these Games do not attract as large a crowd as the show demands. It is stated that the Committee has borrowed large sums of money in the hope that the Race Meeting will come off in the near future. Let us hope that the public will support the Games in a whole-hearted manner so that the fear of losses will be small indeed.

FRENCH BAN ON BOOTS

Should our footballers wear boots or not that is a question which has been agitating the minds of our soccer administrators and promoters for sometime. A recent ban on boots by the Physical Education Authorities in French India has taken everybody by surprise on this side of the country. The reason for this ban is not quite intelligible. Surely the football administrators in Pondicherry do not believe that their footballers will lose their skill or deteriorate in their attainments if they play with boots on even on rainy days.

On the other hand a press report from Calcutta said the other day that the British Coach, engaged by the IFA insists that Indian players must take to boots if they hope to fight the Western Nations on even terms. There cannot be two opinions as to the usefulness—or even imperative necessity—of boots on a rain-sodden ground. But there is a strong difference of opinion on the use of boots on all occasions.

PROS AND CONS

It is but natural for a British Coach to insist on the use of boots on all occasions. Accustomed as he is to the wet conditions of Europe, where he is compelled by nature to put on boots always, he cannot dream of playing soccer with bare feet. If our players and teams are to visit during the cold season when football is played there, they will have to use boots per force. Bare-footed football is a practical impossibility in those conditions.

But are we training our players for playing in Europe? I do not think so. It will be an idle dream for Indian players—even if they play in boots all the time—to fight on equal terms with European players in the bitter cold winter of Europe. Apart from the slushy and muddy surface, they will have to contend with a temperature unknown to them. Unless they stay there long enough to get used to them they can never hope to stand them during a short tour.

BEST METHOD FOR INDIANS

Our objective is certainly the World Championship. Fortunately this is not held during the winter months. Nor are the World Olympic Games staged at this period. As was seen in the last World Olympiad in London, our barefooted players had a decided advantage over their heavily shod opponents. Had they not failed miserably in shooting—and that too from the penalty spot—India would have easily emerged victorious against France and maybe; against other rivals also. It is very very doubtful if we would have been in the picture at all if our players had to carry the weight of their boots in a dash with their tall, stout and robust adversaries.

It is, therefore, a wise policy to play barefooted when the ground conditions are favourable for the purpose. Our speed, nippiness and ball-control are bound to battle our heavy and slow opponents. We should take full advantage of the opportunity thus offered to us. So we must continue to play with bare feet whenever possible.

At the same time it would be suicidal on our part not to get used to booted play as well. Football is a monsoon game. So a wet ground may be expected at any time. Unless our players are trained and accustomed to this variety, they are sure to find themselves at sea on rainy days. Past experience has compelled our players to take to boots with equal enthusiasm.

PERFECTLY FEASIBLE

Now the question arises whether it is possible to use both method with equal felicity. Those who are ignorant or inexperienced with the barefooted style of play cry themselves hoarse shouting about its uselessness. But those who have relished the efficacy of both booted and unshod methods are happy over their benefits. Those who are afraid to play with bare feet against booted opponents must use boots ALWAYS. Even those who are not nippy enough would be well advised to put on boots on all occasions. Defenders who are expected to clash against their booted opponents more often than not would also do well to guard themselves against foot injuries.

I cannot, however, imagine a player who aspires to represent his country in international contests or his province in National Championships, not to be thoroughly efficient in both the varieties of play.

Looking forward to the future I hope our sports administrators should use all their influence and authority to have this dual method adopted by all the promising stars in the country, particularly towards and half backs.

If this dual method was not adopted by the Mohammedan Sporting, Mohun Bagan and other leading clubs of Calcutta, they would never have succeeded in defeating the best of the British military combinations in India in the pre-Independence days and wresting the most valuable trophies from them. The proof of the pudding lies in its eating, they say. The above fact bears out my statement that boots-cum-barefooted style of play is most convenient and suitable for Indians.

But to play with bare feet only and not to use boots at all, as ordained in French India is a foolish policy. It would be equally absurd to ban barefooted play altogether. First of all, from the economic point of view, it is an utter impossibility for every player to buy boots at their own expense. So they will be debarred from playing a game which is meant for the masses. In the second place the natural advantage they derive from such method will be lost to them.

I do not for a moment suggest that players who play with boots only, like our Anglo-Indian friends, should be excluded from selection for National or provincial sides. In every case merit should be the sole criterion for selection. But given a choice between two players of equal merit, one purely booted and the other excelling in both varieties of play, I would certainly vote for the latter.

DULEEP AS AMBASSADOR

Sometime ago I had heard that M. S. Duleep Singhji was going to Canada as India's High Commissioner. I had then offered my hearty congratulations to him and complimented the Government of the wise selection. For some reason or other the appointment did not come off and I was rather disappointed. Now we hear that the has been definitely appointed India's High Commissioner in Australia. The Kangaroo land is undoubtedly a better place for him than Canada, because Australia knows and admires him much more than the North American country.

I have no doubt that 'Duleep' will endear himself to all by his gentle and unostentations manner and lovable nature. As a sportsman of the highest calibre and quality he is sure to make his mark in his ambassadorial capacity. Fancy a man who toured Australia last year as a sports critic is now going there as our highest representative. It is a good angury for sportsmen and journalists in future.

WORLD T. T.

India did not fare very well in the Table Tennis Championships of the World held recently in Budapest. In the Swaythling Cup India lost by four matches to two. Still it was creditable for India's representatives to defeat countries like Italy and Denmark. But their conquest by Israel shows that we are behind even this small and backward country.

In the individual championships our men were eliminated in the early rounds in singles. But in doubles, Uttam Chandrana and Ranbir Bhandari succeeded in reaching the quarter-finals. It is hoped that the experience gained by our players in all these contests will help them and our country in raising the standard of the game and pave the ay for our success in the near future.

As our women players, Mrs. Rajgapalan and Miss Suitana, did not make the journey to Europe, the question of their non-participation in the competitions does not arise.

INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES

Bombay is now agog with excitament over National Olympic Meet which its being staged at the Brabourne Stadium. Large contingents of athletes have arrived from different parts of the country in quest of laurels in the various branches of sport that are included in the list. Patiala has been in the fore front of athletics for many years past. I doubt if any other state will be able to dislodge it from its pre-eminent position this time. Their unrioalled supremacy is due to the keen interest taken in them by the Maharaja himself, who is the President of the I.O.A.

Bengal is making a bold bid to gain the second position. But it remains to be seen if the Eastern State can elbow out Bombay from that rank.

One thing is almost certain that Bombay will eclipse, all the other provinces in the Women's events, with Banoo Gazdar, Roshan Mistry and 'Cuckoo' Peters in the vanguard.

In view of the Asian Games which will be held at Delhi next cold weather, I hope the performances of these men and women will be much better than is generally expected. That will give us an indication how they will acquit themselves against the foreign challengers for the Asian titles.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIPS

The National Hockey Championships for men and women have been shifted to March 10 and 15 respectively. This is causing a certain amount of worry in the local headquarters, as the change of dates will upset their programme for the Invitation and Aga Khan tournaments. I do nor understand why dates for the premier tournaments are changed frequently. Before fixing dates the all-India body as well as the inviting association must make sure about the suitability of the time for everybody. We can understand and appreciate unexpected difficulties arising suddenly. But as far as possible original programmes should be adhered to for every major tournament.

There is a lot of grouse among the fair sex in our city that they have been put in cold storage after their leagues were over. Why there is such a big gap between the last and the next competition I cannot understand. The result of it will be a rush for the remaining tournaments later in the season, as was the case last year. This becomes very exacting for the players and tiring for the spectators. The programme should be so well-regulated and planned that it keeps the interest and enthusiasm alive throughout.

AMERICAN STARS FOR C.C.I.

It now seems certain that the American stars Mr. Patricia Canning Todd and Miss Gertrude Moran, will take part in the C.C.I. Tennis Championships. So Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing "Gorgeous Gussie" in particular in action. There is no men player worth the name, except Vladimir Cernik, who have entered the lists among the foreign visitors. That is a pity.

Two or our front-rankers, Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, are away at Philippines. So they will not be able to participate in this tournament also. However, Narendra Nath Naresh Kumar, K. B. Madan and other Indian stars are expected to add colour to the Constellation provided by our local personalities. There is no doubt that this competition will rouse more enthusiasm among the fans than its predecessors did earlier in the season.

It is a mystery, by the way, why the Hindu Gymkhana sandwiches the Provincial Championships between the Western India and C.C.I. Tournaments. It losses all its attraction thereby. When I started it in 1924 the idea was to give our players sufficient practice for fighting the invaders in the Western India tournament. Now it cannot serve that purpose. Nor does it share the glamour of one or the other of its rivals. So they must continue it with the object it was started or it will fail to be of much use to anybody.

NO INCREASE IN CLOTH PRICES

India Government's Reply To S.I. Mill-owners

COIMBATORE, Feb. 11, (PTI): The Government of India, in a telegram addressed to the Southern India Millowners Association, have expressed their inability to consider any proposal for increase in current prices of cotton textiles.

TO CLOSE FOR WANT OF COTTON

The management of Saroja cotton spinning mills, Coimbatore, have notified their workers that the mills would close from March 1, "if the Government do not procure for them sufficient cotton to continue working".

3,000 BARBERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

MADURA, Feb. 11, (PTI): About 3,000 a barbers of Madura will go on strike from the 13th instant for an indefinite period as a protest against the conditions imposed by the local municipality for carrying on their work", according to Mr. M. Karuppiah, President of the Madura Maruthuva (Barbers) Sangham.

The Madura Municipality has decided to licence the barbers on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 6 and has imposed certain conditions for the issue of a licence.

The Municipality had launched prosecutions for not taking out licences and for breach of the conditions prescribed by the Municipality. Those failing to fulfil the conditions imposed were liable to a fine of Rs. 5 in the first instance and Rs. 10 per day for subsequent breaches.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10 (P.T.I.): Two students of the Allahabad University, who had been on hunger strike since January 10, to protest against the disciplinary action taken against them by the university authorities, broke their fast this morning. They have been assured that their grievances would be sympathetically considered.

Cosmic Rays To Smash Atoms

Can Withstand 6000 Degrees

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A NEW compound of elements which will withstand temperatures as high as 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit—higher than any other known material—is being developed under an Office of Naval Research contract.

It may represent the farthest step yet taken in search for materials which will withstand the extremely high temperatures encountered in jet and rocket engines

It is a combination of the rare metal Zirconium and the rather common element Boron, which is not a metal. The result is described as a cross between a metal and a ceramic with some of the desirable qualities of both.

Boron, used in the household as a mild eye antiseptic in the form of boric acid, is abundant in California and Nevada. Considerable amounts also are obtained from the craters of the volcanoes, Vulcano and Stromboli on the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily.

Zirconium has come into importance in recent years in various metal alloys. It is used to form wires in radio tubes. The chief source is Brazil. It is also found in the sands of Florida beaches.

The cost of the new compound may be considerably reduced by the Zirconium jewels produced as a biproduct. These have the greatest brilliance of any gem stones, except diamonds and recently developed crystals from the element titanium.

Boron also furnishes crystals known as Boron diamonds which are among the hardest substances known.

Most of the work on the compound to date has been respecting its heat resistance. Very little is yet known about its strength.

Molybdenum

Meanwhile the Navy is carrying out extensive experiments with the relatively rare metal Molybdenum, now used chiefly in steel alloys to improve the strength and heat resistance. It has one of the highest melting points of all metals—about 2,700 degrees centigrade. No crucible can hold it, so that until quite recently melting was impossible.

In the United States it is obtained chiefly as a biproduct of copper mining. Near Climax, Colo., there are two so-called Molybdenum Mountains, whose rocks have a high content of the element

Molybdenum, far more heat-resistant than any steel, is being considered for aircraft parts which must withstand extremely high temperatures. The great disadvantage is that it is extremely heavy, but on the other hand it is so strong that it can be used in extremely thin sheets.

CYPRUS DEFEATS THE MOSQUITO

A public holiday was recently held in Cyprus to celebrate the victorious conclusion of a 3-year fight against the dreaded Malaria-carrying mosquito. Up till 1946 the island, one of the most highly malarious spots in the world, had on an average, 18,000 cases a year. Now the scourge has been banished completely, and it is claimed that not a single dangerous mosquito is left. The task has been mainly done by the islanders themselves, at a cost of £300,000, or 13s per head of the population.

Every spot where mosquitoes could possibly breed has been sprayed and resprayed with D.D.T. Never more than 770 staff were engaged in the task of covering the island's 3,500 square miles, much of which is mountainous forest. They travelled on motor cycles, on foot and on donkeys, climbed mountains, waded through marshes and trudged through sunbaked plains and risked their lives on ropes dangling over precipitous cliffs.

U.S. SCIENTISTS AFTER GREATEST ENERGY KNOWN TO MAN

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

THE first attempt to harness cosmic ray as a source of power has been reported by Yale scientists working under an Office of Naval Research contract.

There infinitesimally minute particles from outer space which constantly bombard the earth have the greatest energies known to man, running as high as 400, 000,000,000,000 electron volts. This is 1,000,000 times greater than has been achieved in the University of California cyclotron. Such particles could be used to smash the nuclei of any of the elements.

At an altitude of 11,500 feet at Climax, Colo, the Yale scientists have reported to the Navy, they have set up a "pile" very similar in structure to the great Uranium ovens used by the Atomic Energy Commission for the production of plutonium.

Blocks of the element being studied are surrounded by blocks of paraffin to slow down the particles from outer space so that they can be captured by the atoms it is desired to smash.

The "cosmic rays" are relatively heavy particles—protons, deuterons or nuclei of heavy hydrogen atoms, alpha particles of nuclei of helium atoms, and nuclei of other elements up to iron. When one of the more energetic of these strikes the nucleus of any atom, it knocks out neutrons.

This is the principle of the production of plutonium from Uranium. Neutrons knocked out of the easily fissionable Uranium 235 are captured by atoms of ordinary Uranium with the eventual formation of a new synthetic element.

If there was any way of controlling cosmic rays or gathering them into beams, like light beams, science would have a tool of enormous potency. Unfortunately, the most powerful of these particles are relatively scarce, their arrival is unpredictable, and they seldom get through the thick blanket of the earth's atmosphere. They hardly can be studied at all except with balloons and rockets, or by expeditions to high mountaintops.

Altitude And Efficiency

The Yale pile, it is explained, is entirely experimental at this stage, although it may mark the beginning of man's utilization of cosmic rays. The main purpose at present is to study the effect of altitude on their efficacy as atom smasher. Lead is used as a target.

At sea level, it has been determined, an average of three neutrons are knocked out for every 1,000 cosmic rays passing through a centimeter of lead and recorded on counting instruments.

At the Climax station this number is increased many fold, although still the results are very far from being of any practical value.

At present the chief effect of the cosmic ray neutrons, says Dr. C. G. Montgomery of the Yale Faculty, is to alter the chemistry of the upper atmosphere. They hit nitrogen atoms and change them into radio-active carbon. This mixes with the rest of the atmosphere and eventually enters the structure of every living thing.

The possible eventual harnessing of cosmic rays as a practical source of power is an eventual objective of the Yale experimenters. At present, of course, the actual power gotten out of the pile would be extremely small.

'Cold Narcosis' Research

The nothernmost town under the American flag is changing from a ramshackle cluster of Eskimo shacks into a trim, modern little city.

This is the change brought about by

(Continued on page 27)

CURE FOR ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

'PAPA'S GOING A-HUNTING'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

How Alcohol Is Absorbed

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EXPLODING alcohol with radioactive carbon incorporated in the molecule is being used to explore the reasons for hangovers

That, at least, is one of the eventual objectives of a study being carried out at the Scripps Metabolic Clinic at San Diego under a contract with the Office of Naval Research. The first report has just been issued through the Quarterly Journal of Alcohol Studies, published at Yale by Drs. Grant R. Bartlett and Harry N. Barnett.

They used the exploding carbon atoms to find out what happens to the alcohol in the body. The subjects were rats—the idea being that the process is about the same in any of the warm-blooded animals as in man.

That alcohol is quickly utilized by the body is apparent. A dose of approximately one gram per kilogram of body weight is distributed quickly through the body and then is lost from the blood stream. Only from 2 to 10 per cent. can be recovered in the urine or in the expired air. It disappears from the tissues about as rapidly as from the blood. It is obvious, the investigators say, that alcohol undergoes great chemical changes; but there has been considerable dispute over the rate and place of such changes.

The generally held theory is that the alcohol first is broken down into a simpler substance, acetic acid, in the liver. This breakdown is brought about by certain specific substances, so-called enzymes, which initiate and carry out chemical changes without themselves undergoing any alteration.

The acetic acid then is broken down further and eventually most of the carbon in the original molecule is exhaled as carbon dioxide. While there is general agreement over this process, it has been studied only in test-tube preparations. It has been impossible to observe them inside the body.

First Findings

The radioactive carbon, however, makes it possible to study the course of the alcohol from the time it is drunk to the time it finally is excreted, perhaps hours later.

Among the findings from the first experiment are:

Alcohol is burned to carbon dioxide at a quite rapid rate with the peak of activity at from 1 to 5 hours after drinking. At least 90 per cent of this conversion is completed in ten hours.

The kidneys are even more active than the liver in the burning process. The liver, however, still remains the main site of the conversion to carbon dioxide because of its much greater size.

The rate is the same for rats taking their first drink and old soaks who demand their drams regularly. Presumably it would be the same in man.

There was no evidence that any alcohol is burned in the brain, as has been claimed.

The study is intended to arrive at a fundamental understanding of alcohol metabolism, which is believed the first essential to rational handling of the problem.

YOU CAN LIVE 200 YEARS

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(Continued from page 2)

is to repair all damaged vital organs. He declines to be satisfied with the usual medical routine of constantly suppressing or relieving unpleasant, and more or less alarming, bodily symptoms.

In the past, Dr. Ernest has found that more country folk than city dwellers live to be 100 years old; that four persons of moderate means to one well-to-do person reach 100; and that 1000-year-old women out-number 100-year-old men by about five to one. —NANA.

A Companion Member

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

OWING to certain unavoidable circumstances, the idea of holding this year the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' and Child Welfare Conferences and the other usual functions, such as Children's Rally, Exhibition, etc. has been abandoned, and only the annual general meeting of the members of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari will be held at Bombay, on Sunday, February 26.

The Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—is due to celebrate its Silver Jubilee next year, and one of the proposals tabled for consideration at the annual general meeting, received from the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, is that preparations be started and suitable arrangements made for this function to be held on a grand scale.

Brother Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Tirath Subhani visited the Kolhapur and Pimpri Relief Camps, and there met the Balkan-ji-Bari and Bal Mandir children and workers. At both the places, a nice programme of children's items was gone through, and the workers were enthused with the spirit of going ahead with their activities.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during his recent halt at Nagpur, met the boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari of that place, who considered themselves as very lucky in having him in their midst. The Prime Minister gave them quite a happy time by chatting, stroking and laughing with them.

At all places the Balkan-ji-Bari Units celebrated the Republic Day in a befitting manner.

Blessed Is He

Thrice blessed, rather, is the man with whom
The gracious prodigality of nature,
The balm, the bliss, the beauty, and the bloom,
The bounteous providence in every feature,
Recall the good Creator to His creature,
Making all earth a fane, all heaven its dome!
To his tuned spirit the wild heather-bells
Ring Sabbath knells;
The jubilate of the soaring lark
Is chaunt of clerk;
For choir, the thrush and the gregarious linnet;
The sod's a cushion for his pious want;
And, consecrated by the heaven within it,
The sky-blue pool a font.
Each cloud-capped mountain is a holy altar;
An organ breathes in every grove;
And the full heart's a psalter,
Rich in deep hymns of gratitude and love!

—THOMAS HOOD.

Potatoes For Lunch

It was autumn, with a crisp feeling in the air, a rustling carpet of fallen leaves underfoot, and everywhere a delicious autumnal smell of garden bonfires.

One morning as Mother was reading a letter thoughtfully Daddie asked what was the matter.

"Aunt Ruth wants me to meet her in town next Saturday," Mother replied. "Of course it's out of the question."

"Nonsense!" said Daddie, "Do you think the kids and I can't get our own lunch for once? Of course you must go!"

So Mother did go, after giving careful instructions to the children to have Daddie's lunch ready when he came home from the office. Everything was prepared, and all Shirley had to do was to keep the stew simmering gently, and boil the potatoes—Mick could lay the table.

Shirley felt rather important, being trusted to "be cook." When it was time, she lit the gas under the stew and the potatoes, and, as Mick had vanished into the garden, laid the table.

Then everything seemed to happen at once. The telephone rang, someone kept her talking at the front door, and the kitten had to be disentangled from Mother's knitting. As one o'clock struck, and Daddie's voice sounded in the hall, Shirley was gazing despondently into a saucepan. She had quite forgotten that you don't just "simmer" potatoes—they were not nearly cooked!

"I'm very sorry, Daddie," Shirley said sadly as she placed the stew on the table. "We'll have to do without potatoes today."

Just then Mick came in from the garden, very grimy and scorched-looking.

"I've got a splendid bonfire out there," he said. "I thought these might come in useful for lunch." And he produced three huge potatoes in their jackets, smoking hot.

"Put them on this dish, Mick!" cried Shirley. "They're just in time—you're a far better cook than I am!"

Cricket By Floodlight

Australians play cricket by floodlight. There is an Electric Light Cricket Association of New South Wales which promotes cricket competitions, and ladies' teams of 12 or more players participate.

In Australia, much nearer to the Equator than Britain, the nights are long. In Midsummer it is dark before 8 p.m. That is the main reason for playing outdoor games under artificial light.

CINEMAR, ETC.

A new invention which totters under the name of cinemarcentgenograph, but which is likely to prove of great service to medical science, has just been perfected at the University of Southern California.

With this instrument it will be possible now to take X-ray moving pictures of the internal workings of the human body which can later be shown at slow-motion speed and studied at leisure. The cinemaroentgenograph will be specially useful in the study of heart diseases, for surgeons will be enabled to watch the blood flow.

RADIO ON FOUR LEGS

The United States' first radio-equipped horse, Parkie, belongs to Policeman Jack Frost. Parkie has been on duty in Miami, Florida, carrying a radio transmitter and receiver which enables his master to control a crowd attending a parade.

Eleven other police horses in Miami are being similarly equipped, for experience with Parkie has already proved that radio can be a great help to mounted police.

SYDNEY'S BEACON

A beacon has been erected on the top of the magnificent Sydney Harbour bridge.

The light, which is 464 feet above sea level, has been installed to assist aircraft approaching Sydney from every quarter.

Sydney Harbour bridge is close to Sydney's principal airports, Mascot, and Ross Bay (for sea-planes).

APPLE PIE FAIR

Eight huge pies were carried in procession through the little village of Branscombe, Devon, one Saturday night recently; the Apple Pie Fair and Carnival had been revived by the villagers after a lapse of over 20 years.

More than a hundredweight of apples, which had been given by local farmers, were peeled and cored for the pies by local house-wives, and a bakery firm made the pastry and baked the pies.

Then the pies travelled on a decorated wagon in the procession, and were afterwards cut up in the village square and distributed.

JUST RIGHT

Peter had told the visitor that he was eight.

"You're rather small for your age, are you not?" said the visitor.

"Oh no," said Peter. "Mummie says that most boys of my age are overgrown."

HEARD THIS?

Sammy Simple thinks that an antidote is a funny story that he has heard before.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

In Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, the Premier All-India Children's Association — every one is most welcome to join.

If you are under fourteen years, you can become a Primary Member by paying a yearly subscription of Four Annas, and if you are between fourteen and eighteen years of age, you can become a Companion Member by paying Eight Annas annually, and the forms should be signed by your parent or guardian.

If you are eighteen years or over, and are prepared to undertake some voluntary service for the Association, you can become its Associate Member by paying an annual subscription of Rupee One at least, through the nearest Unit. Sympathisers are enrolled on payment of Rs 100 in lumpsum, Donors on payment of Rs. 500, and Patrons on payment of Rs. 1,000.

A Unit of the Association could be formed with the minimum membership of thirty. Their activities will be to meet under the guidance of some responsible lady or gentleman, and conduct at least once every week or fortnight Classes or Meetings where they will try to keep up to the Motto (Education and Entertainment) and put into practice the aims and objects of the Association slowly and steadily. Full particulars may be obtained from

Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari's Gandhi Camp, Kolhapur.

A Primary Member

Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

To join the Association, there is no distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex. You must only fill up a form, which you can obtain from the nearest Unit, or directly from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, by writing to him your name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

HE USES PLANE AS OFFICE

(Continued from page 2)

$3,000,000 worth of business which we wouldn't have had otherwise. The Mediterranean countries bought basic steel-mill equipment, furances, open hearths, etc. In the middle east the emphasis was on cement, glass, canning and refrigeration plants.

"Our plane engineer became sick in Tripoli, and he had to return home. Trans-world Airlines sent a replacement from New York. Otherwise we have had no trouble," Mr. Rokes added and knocked on wood.

Keener feels the world economic situation is generally good. He believes it will take three years before the world becomes adjusted and nations go back to normal working conditions. In some countries, he feels, people were just not working to help themselves. He observed that in some cities people don't get to work till 9-30 a.m., knock off for a long siesta, and return for a couple of hours of work late in the afternoon.

Keener's philosophy is "work is the source of everything." He became a cowboy after six years of elementary schooling. A self-made man, today he owns a steel plant, a paper mill, a refinery, a refrigerator factory and research laboratories. Often he works all day and flies all night for days on end, said Rokes, who has been with the firm 12 years.

Planes have been part of the Keener enterprises for more than a decade. "Every morning we talk to each other on the phone—just like women check what dress they should wear for the day. We talk about which plane we'll use," Rokes said.

"We fly according to our needs, and we go a lot of places the airlines don't cover. We used to inventory every nut and bolt. But we don't anymore. We have learned that the planes pay for themselves.

"We send our salesmen around faster than if they travelled via commercial lines. That means our men call on clients at 8 a.m. Often that's just enough edge over competitors, who take conventional routes, to put over a deal.

"In Dallas one year the bricklayers went on strike just at a critical moment in a construction project. I picked up nineteen bricklayers in Cincinnati and flew them to Dallas. That saved the company a lot of money."

In his light blue uniform, Keener rates a salute for initiative and success.—NANA

PEOPLE'S POET OF MAHARASHTRA

• Yashawant's Folk Songs Are A • Real Treasure

SRI Yashwant is the poet Hardy of Marathi but with Keatsian emotion and flavour. Varied in character, abundant in nature, rich in emotion, full of beautiful ideas, sweet even in pathos, and delightful in composition, Sri Yashawant is, nevertheless, the people's poet—the poet of struggle, suffering, miseries, woes, and life's little ironies. But he is lyrical too, and the music of his simple and sweet verses has added a new chapter to Marathi literature.

Twenty-nine years ago when India was in the turmoil of her first revolutionary struggle and Satyagraha for independence, critics and lovers of Marathi at the crowded Marathi Sahitya Sammelan, held in Baroda, were stirred and impressed by a young man still in his twenties who had never recited his poems in public before. The young man was Sri Yashawant, but little did they know that Marathi would choose this neophyte as her own poet in days to come.

Early Life

India in 1921 was pulsating with new life which had its natural social and literary repercussions. World War I had just come to a close and eminent political thinkers of the world were busy in evolving a new world pattern. New cultural ideas and new activities and the philosophy of revolution and independence could not but affect Marathi poetry. Keshavsut, Gadkari and the Rev. Mr. Tilak were the representatives of the transitional period of Marathi poetry, and until the death of Gadkari in 1919, Marathi poetry remained quite different from what it is now. The lyrical form was adopted in 1920 and threafter it became richer in both emotion and in music. This new form of poetry with its sweet music and rhythm at once captured the hearts of the people and dominated Maharashtrians for the next 15 years. This period may well be termed as the age of democracy in Marathi poetry, for, far from royal patronage it had none but the people at its back. The people wanted a poet who could sing, simply and sweetly, of their woes, happiness and life's little ironies, much more than a peot of ease, luxury and loftiness and here at last was a poet of that calibre and genius. In spite of his poverty and lack of education they enthroned him in their hearts, saluted him with the regard that was his due and he in turn blossomed forth as a real "Yashawant"—the most successful

In the remotest corner of Satara district, in the village of Tarule near Chaphal, the young poet was born in a poor family. He had to go to Sangli for his education and then to Poona to earn his daily bread.

Though denied university education, his inborn quality of introspection, his sensitiveness—a gift from his mother,—his tutelege under Saint-Poet Sadhudas of Sangli, who belonged to the traditional school of devotional poetry, and his natural sweet voice made it possible for him to woo poetry at the young age of 20. He earned undisputed popularity in the Baroda Sahitya Sammelan with no more poetical equipment than this, and he might well have been called Lok-kavi, the Poet of the People.

Inspiration From Ramdas

In its early phase Yashawant's poetry assumed nationalistic character. Chaphal, sacred to the memory of Saint Ramdas, and his birthplace, not only inspired him but also imbued him with a burning love for his country. The past glory of India and her humilitation under British Imperialism cast a gloom over him, and in those days he had a burning desire to sit "at the feet of Saint Ramdas" and be a "Ballad poet and roam over the valleys with the lyre." The Mandavi river and the glory of nature awakened in him a sense of beauty. The vicinity of the holy river Krishna, and association with Poet Saint Sadhudas enriched his imagination and made it more sensitive and receptive, while Poona gave his intellect a new orientation among new friends and new atmosphere He turned to new subjects which gave his poetical faculties fullest scope for expression and display.

Ravikiran Mandal (an association of young poets and writers), and other friends had a profound effect on the poet, and but for this association whose member he became, his poetry might never have left the beaten track of traditional devotional poetry or of 'powadas'. Though forced to work as a clerk for about 20 years in a Government office in Poona, and without economic security, Yeshawant remained faithful to literature. His intense love of poetry and his profound devotion to the muse remained as great as ever and hardships could not affect his genius even remotely. He himself says, "I protected the light of poetry in me amidst hardships just as the 'anchal' shelters the burning flame amidst wind and cyclone" In a recent poem published in the Deepavali issue of one of the Marathi journals, he again says, "the Muse Ganga blesses him who is Neelkanth," one who has digested the poison of poverty.

Shelly's words. "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought" have a true bearing on Yashawant's life. His gloom and melancholy have given birth to many of his best poems. True Art tries the artist in every possible manner and then alone it blesses him and the Deepak Rag, not only illuminates it but also heats and sets aflame the body of the singer, whom the 'Megh Malhar Rag' alone perhaps is capable of cooling

Varied And Abundant

His poetry is varied in character and abundant in nature. Fourteen different volumes of his poems have been published. Yashawanti, Yasho dhan, Yashonidhi, Yashogandh, Yashogiri, Ojaswini, Bhavmanthan and Veenajhankar are volumes contain his lyrical poems, while Jaimangala, Bandishala and Kavyakirit depict stories in the form of poetry.—Khand Kavya. His Motibag is a collection of poems for children. Mitra Prem Rahasya and Indukala describe personalities. Yashawant's poetry is also rich in emotion and sweetness. Beautiful in ideas, sweet in pathos and delightful in his poetry composition there is neither the revolutionary zeal of Keshavsut nor the philosophical moorings of Tambe in Yashawant's poems, nor Gadkari's overflowing sensuous love also.

Yashawant's poetry more of less resembles Rev. Narayan Waman Tilak's poetry, only richer, and more prolific, It seems, at least today, that nobody will take away Yashawant's 'Yashodhan', "the Wealth of Success", from him.

Yashawant's poetry can be compared to a beautiful rustic damsel just come to town—and whom civic culture has made more enchanting and sweet, straightforward, unorthodox, and free. His poetry never philosophizes. On the contrary, it sings of the laughter and tears of the common man's everyday life. Sometimes even delicate sentiments are expressed with characteristic rustic rudeness. Sometimes it unholds a 'Mother's Heart' and sometimes it sings the songs of gratitude expressing regard towards parents. Sometimes it craves for mother and sometimes it courts wilderness to bec Vijanwasini. Sometimes it assumes the garb of downtrodden women and sometimes it mocks with the haughty demeanour of a queen. Sometimes it becomes a village damsel urging her companion(Sakhi) to make hurry to the field (where her life's partner is) lest the time for the breakfast passes. In fact all the manifold aspects of a woman's life are depicted and the delicate feminine feelings and sentiments find a masterful exposition in Yashawant's poems.

Folk Songs

The new folk songs Yashawant has produced are a treasure in themselves, and his 'Janpad Geetas' have laid open a new avenue for Marathi poets to explore. Harmonious synthesis is the feature which has made his poems more musical than ever. Like his contemporaries, Girish and Madhav Julian, Yashawant has had a great success with musical poetry, but his greatest contribution is that he has expressed the worldly experiences of joys and sorrows in sweet lyrics and made them everlasting and posterity will remember Yashawant for this alone.

'Prapanchik Patre' is a collection of letters dealing with various homely problems of day-to-day life. Realistic and sympathetic approach has made these lettters most appealing. This book was presented by Poet Yashawant to Miss Shantaraja—daughter of Raja Trimbakraj Rajwant of Hyderabad, at the time of her marriage. He has been invited to Hyderabad on many occasions such as Ganeshotsava and annual celebrations of varous literary bodies. In 1943, literary associations of Hyderabad presented a joint address to him at Raja Pratapgirji Kothi.

INDO-PAKISTAN COLD WAR

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(Continued from Page 8)

the two countries was reduced further.

Devaluation

With the devaluation of the Indian rupee in September, 1949, and the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee a new situation was created. The Pakistan rupee appreciated in terms of the Indian rupee. India had on unfavourable balance of payments with Pakistan. The new situation made it difficult for India to obtain Pakistan raw materials such as raw jute and raw cotton for which she would now be required to pay Rs. 144 for goods worth 100 in Pakistan rupees. After some discussion with trade and industrial interests, the Government of India decided not to import these commodities at the new rate of exchange. It has been reported that some adjustment in the price of raw jute has been made by Pakistan which has resulted in a reduction of its price by about 20 per cent. This leaves, however, a margin of another 20 per cent. A complete deadlock in the trade between the two countries has risen in consequence.

Efforts are being made in each country to make the necessary adjustments to meet the emergency thus created. India is trying to meet her requirements of raw cotton by additional imports from other countries. Because raw jute purchased by Indian merchants before devaluation was held up by Pakistan for some months, the Government of India had to retaliate by stopping exports of coal to Pakistan. This had the desired effect in as much as the jute which was held up is reported to be gradually moving. At the same time Pakistan has been trying to obtain her requirements of coal from other countries, particularly Poland.

More recently the traffic both in passengers and goods between West Bengal on the one hand and North Bengal and Assam on the other hand, which has to pass through Pakistan by rail, has been ended. The Pakistan authorities have refused to issue through tickets both for goods and passengers over their area. It is reported that a number of wagons carrying valuable cargo are held up on this account. The same applies to certain passengers who have suddenly found themselves stranded.

Economic Loss To Both

It is difficult to foresee the full effects of this continuous reduction in trade between the two countries. So far as raw jute and the jute industry are concerned, there is no doubt that the two countries have failed to realise the essential nature of interdependence between their economies. Whereas Pakistan is the major producer of raw jute, India is the major buyer. In any controversy over price between the buyer and the seller both in almost semi-monopolistic position, the results can always be indefinite.

In the absence of trade, however, it is obvious that the movement for jute substitutes will get an added impetus. This will affect the jute industry in India. At the same time the Pakistan farmers will lose the profits of cultivation of a commercial crop like raw jute. The effects of the deadlock in jute trade, therefore, can only be disastrous to both.

So far as raw cotton textile industry is concerned, the results though unfortunate will not be very harmful. Indian cloth, particularly after devaluation, has become rather cheap. Sentiments against Indian cloth in Pakistan would only result in costlier imports from third countries. To some extent, therefore, the advantages of non-devaluation which might give Pakistan larger foreign exchange, provided her raw cotton exports are maintained may be nullified by imports of cloth at higher prices

Moreover, until such time as Pakistan does not have her own cotton textiles and jute manufacturing and other industries, it would be to her advantage to encourage imports from neighbouring countries and to enter into arrangements whereby the imports from India can come at reasonable prices.

After 1952 the Government of Pakistan will have to remit to India by instalments her share of the public debt of Undivided India. For some years the annual instalment will be maintained at a level anywhere between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores. At that time Pakistan will need an excess of exports to India to make this payment. She, therefore, should use foresight and realise the repercussions of killing her trade with India to get transitory advantages.

The Outlook

In connection with the suggestion made by India to the Government of Pakistan for a joint declaration condemning resort to war for the settlement of any disputes between them and agreeing to the settlement of such disputes by peaceful methods, the Pakistan Prime Minister is reported to have raised several political and economic issues on which Pakistan desires settlement prior to joining a declaration of the type suggested.

This indicates the possibility of a continuation of the present tension between the two countries both in the political and economic spheres and not a prospect of an early settlement.

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COSMIC RAYS TO SMASH ATOMS

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(Continued from page 25)

Navy and Army activities at Point Barrow, according to scientists of the Navy's Arctic Research Laboratory on Alaska's thousand-laked Arctic coast.

The transformation is due in large part to rich Eskimos, who have acquired small fortunes by working 15 to 18 hours a day at high pay. The old stone-and-mud houses and those built of discarded packing boxes are giving way to well-built new ones with all modern conveniences, including electric lights and gas stoves.

About 15 of these houses now have been built. The all-Eskimo City Council is trying to lay out regular streets in place of the winding footppaths and is running into a lot of opposition from the "Conservatives"—the packing-box dwellers who have no use for new-fangled ideas.

Meanwhile, the scientists of the Arctic Laboratory, now managed under contract by Johns Hopkins University, are trying to get at some of the fundamental principles of cold-weather living. They have carried out extensive experiments with cold-blooded insects and fish—their temperatures go up and down with the environment. They represent a much more primitive stage than the warm-blooded animals whose bodies not only preserve a fairly uniform temperature but who are protected with furs, layers of blubber, etc.

Some notable differences are being found between these cold-blooded creatures of the Arctic and those of temperate zones. Generally, metabolish—determined by the rate at which which the body utilizes oxygen increases with the temperature up to the point of collapse. When the temperature sinks sufficiently low, a condition known as "cold narcosis" sets in. This is complete unconsciousness.

With the Arctic creatures thus far studied, the scientists have reported to the Navy, cold narcosis and heat prostration both come at much lower temperatures than with their counterparts in the temperate zone. Notable is the Arctic cod, for whom the cold water of the open Arctic ocean apparently is too warm for comfort. These fish deliberately seek out the coldest spots they can find, such as crevasses in the ice where the average temperature is about 1.5 degrees above zero Centigrade.

The reason presumably is a slight difference in the enzymes in the blood which enable animals to utilize oxygen. This difference apparently is altogether too subtle to be found by any ordinary chemical tests.

Let us talk it over—

SPEAKING recently at a public meeting on the Sarvodaya Day, Bombay's Home Minister, Shriyut Morarji Desai, appealed to women to come forward in making the Sarvodaya scheme a success. It goes without saying that any sizeable contribution by India's women to Sarvodaya will be a most befitting tribute they can pay to Gandhiji as the Sarvodaya plan is particularly meant to perpetuate his memory.

But then how is this goal to be achieved? Sarvodaya—prosperity for all—is to be worked out in the myriads of Indian villages and not only in the few cities. That is as it should be because it is the seven lakh villages that constitute the real wealth, culture and people of India. Besides, Gandhiji whom we so proudly call the Father of the Nation identified himself with the villager. How often he must have called himself a Dehati—*villager—on occasions of every day occurrence like writing letters to his numerous correspondents* who chose to address him in English!

He would gently admonish them for their weakness for the foreign tongue by saying that he was a Dehati after all and they should have written to him in the native tongue, never matter whether Hindi, Gujerati, Marathi or Bengali The writer of this column herself was a recipient of one such admonishment which has naturally become for her a precious treasure now. Even in the mode of his dress, religious faith and the instrument of work—the charkha—he tried to be akin to the simple villager. Therefore any memorial of national significance should foster the well-being of those who were so dear to his heart, for thus alone can his memory remain fresh and inspiring.

What are the ways in which women can contribute towards this end? Poverty, ill-health and illiteracy have been the curse of the villages and unless they are redeemed from it no Sarvodaya can be in sight Women can certainly take up the work of literacy in rural areas. Similarly, the problem of health also is within their province. But to take up these responsibilities the women workers must possess not only specialised training but certain qualities of the mind, such as perseverance, understanding and humility But over and above these they must have the virtue of adaptaibility or else life and work among the unsophisticated folks will be wellnigh impossible. Its utter lack among the educated has unfortunately become a national bane.

Apart from this general tendency, women in particular have apprehensions regarding security and freedom of movement. For instance in big cities like Bombay, a woman feels absolutely secure even if she has to stay all by herself but the same is not the case in small towns or villages. Perhaps that is why we hardly come across women social workers who choose a village for their activities. Indian women have something to learn in this respect from the foreign women missionaries who find no hurdles too great for their religious fervour. But of course, work related to Sarvodaya can indeed arouse a fervour similar in intensity but national in character. Working for the uplift of the down-trodden is not glamrous like fighting for liberating one's country but it is a more difficult task which calls for abiding interest.

Writing about the question of Abducted Women in this column a few weeks back, it was mentioned that most of the women restored by Pakistan belonged to the age group of 40 and above. Now, this observation was based on the speeches made in the Central Legislature. However, I am glad to publish a contradiction made by the Central Recovery Office, Delhi. Actually women belonging to the age group of 35 and above make only 11 per cent while those below 12 years and 35 years make 45 and 44 per cent. respectively. This is a heartening fact and deserves wide publicity at a time when relations between the two countries are worsening every day. The Central Recovery Office, headed by Smt. Mridula Sarabhai, must be congratulated upon its promptitude which is a rare virtue in officialdom!

—*Leela*

Tableaux illustrating Dominions and Colonies in which the members of the Order of St. John and Brigade took part during their annual review in Hyde Park, London.

BERGMAN-ROSSELINI ROMANCE

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(Continued from Page 5)

with a tight-lipped smile that she was racing Rossellini or that she had any intention of showing up, acting-wise, Miss Bergman, who stars in the Rossellini film. Miss Magnani added:

"Rossellini never had anything to do with my success, anyhow".

The Magnani entourage—and she usually travels surrounded by a court—knows better. A close associate averred:

"Never have I seen Anna in such a fury of work!"

In actual fact, Miss Magnani started "Volcano" two months after "Stromboli" began, but finished neck and neck with Rossellini. Now La Magnani has already completed the Italian dubbing of the sound track and is readying the English-word version—both steps ahead of Rossellini.

ENGLISH OVERNIGHT

Further, Miss Magnani performed the tour de force of learning English overnight, almost, so as to put her own voice in the American copy. Miss Magnani is toying with the idea of going to New York to finish the U.S. print, but hates airplanes and, also, does not like to be far from her little boy, crippled from infantile paralysis.

As for the affair Bergman-Rossellini. Miss Magnani refuses to discuss her own amour with the director for public consumption. Anent Miss Bergman, she did comment that Miss Bergman undoubtedly was "an actress of the Grand School." She has always admired Miss Bergman—as an actress.

Quotations in Miss Magnani's rich vocabulary are, alas, unpermissible, but this much can be reported on the highest authority: Miss Magnani feels "It's a pity" about Miss Bergman: that the beautiful Swede may be a "dupe" and "an innocent victim": that maybe Miss Bergman "does not yet realize what it is to put up with the vagaries of Rossellini's genius....."

Miss Magnani these days is full of fight and energy, all right, but her morale was not so good earlier.

After Rossellini strolled out of the hotel Excelsior in Rome last January—telling her he was merely going to walk the dogs, but instead took a plane for America and Miss Bergman—Miss Magnani was "utterly, utterly depressed" for months.

Two years of intense happiness had ended in a spiritual coma. On Miss Magnani's part at least, marriage was planned with Rossellini after both got divorces. So it was no wonder she lost 20 pounds this year. Indeed, she is now more attractive than ever before. But, she asks, how can she ever have faith again? Can she ever trust another man, not be suspicious, even misanthropic?

"One must have corragio (courage)," she said to me. "It is easier to die than have courage sometimes".

Miss Magnani has plenty of that. Her native trastevere folks are tough types and don't buckle under easy. Indeed, her frolic some gaiety saves her. To listen to her banter, watch her rumple men's hair or clown with friends, one would think her a brittle Jade. Which she isn't.

BIKINI BATHING SUIT

The next moment she may act La Grande Dame, extending her hand to be kissed or nodding gracefully—but with disdain—to passers-by in front of her table at Rossati's sidewalk cafe on via Veneto. Or she may sit silent and glowering, only uttering from time to time under her breath, "Me ne frego, me ne frego..... (I don't give a damn)".

She also loves practical jokes and making a splash—just for the hell of it. One day last summer on the Fregene Beach, she showed up in a Bikini Bathing suit you could fold into your vest pocket. In one hand she held the leashes on six poodles. In the other she carried a tall Scotch and soda. In her mouth was a foot-long cigarette holder, and she wore dark glasses under a yard-wide straw hat. She had merely wanted to "impress" some fuddy-duddy who had been giving her the eye.

Not that Anna Magnani needs advertising in Italy. Her face is probably the best known in the land. She likes to say her face has been her fortune because it was "ugly and ridiculous". So she was forced to work five times as hard to make good

Noted in the past as a comic type, Miss Magnani in "Volcano" finally has made the transition through melodrama to tragedy which had long been her deepest ambition. She has worked her heart out to make her performance the outstanding one of her career, according to Renzo Avanzo, her producer and script writer. The theme of the film, Avanzo says, is "men are swine".

Avanzo, incidentally, originally gave the idea to Rossellini for "Stromboli", he says. As Avanzo relates it, he had two plot ideas—one for a Latin woman (Magnani) and one for a nordic woman (who turned out to be Miss Bergman), and both to be shot at the desolate volcanic isles north of Sicily where traditionally there are almost no men on the islands, because there are so few jobs.

While the two films were being shot on two neighbouring islands, Miss Magnani, on the one named 'Volcano', for 15 days would not look at the isle of Stromboli, four miles away, and arranged for her living quarters to face the open sea.

On the sixteenth day, Miss Magnani caught herself looking at Stromboli. Everyone was watching her, waiting for an eruption. Miss Magnani stuck her tongue out and gave Stromboli a bronx cheer. Then she said:

"All right, boys Let's get back to work'

Abated though the fires of jealousy may be, such as when she was scorched at intercepting a cable from Miss Bergman to Rossellini at Amalfi in the summer of 1948, Miss Magnani inevitably can't help retaining some feeling for Rossellini. One night recently, for example, La Magnani took me to see a private showing of the film "Amore" (love).

The only personage in the picture, acting out the whole story in a telephone conversation, is Magnani. The film had been directed by Rossellini. The title on the screen said:

"A tribute to the art of Anna Magnani, (signed) Roberto Rossellini".

Miss Magnani asked the movie operator to take the dedication off the film.

The picture itself, an adaptation of the Jean Cocteau playlet, "The Telephone" tells of the distraught farewell, on the phone, of a woman to her lover—who was giving her the gate with some fake story. Anna Magnani sat through "Amore" as if bewitched. At the end she sighed a great sigh and said:

CRASH IN LIFE

"That picture always tears me to pieces inside. But I love it!"

The story may or may not appear to be similar to the crash of her life with Rossellini, but Miss Magnani said that in reality she had wept so realistically in the film, because she had actually lived through such an experience with another man four years ago.

With no new picture or heart interest in sight at the moment, Miss Magnani is keeping busy with a score of minor activities. She is making a road tour in some Italian comedies. She prefers the theatre to the cinema. She smokes cigarettes incessantly till she gets headaches. She drives a new, red American Roadster like a fiend, paying out speed fines steadily.

Some evenings she dances the Samba intensely at Rome's Jicky Club. She is forever passing out cash to hard-up pals and she spends thousands on her crippled son. For investment she buys houses She makes 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 lire a picture, a respectable-enough sum even when divided by some 600 lire to the dollar.

She is toying with the idea of filming aristophanes' "Lysistrata", the ancient Greek comedy of women refusing comfort to the men to make them stop fighting.

"Men are such fools! exclaimed Miss Magnani. "They let their vanities stand in the way of accords to stop wars".

HERBS TO YOUR AID

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In the days of yore even the illiterate grandma was never flustered in case of sudden illness in the house for she had many remedies on her fingertips. On the other hand, the modern housewife finds herself at loss when confronted with such exigencies and the doctor is not available. Our grandmothers might not have known much about the importance of flowers and creepers for interior decoration but they knew well the value of certain plants and herbs for medicinal purposes. That is why their kitchen garden always had the Tulsi plant, mint, celery, thyme etc.

DIGESTION TROUBLES

Stomachache caused by indigestion can be relieved in a simple manner. Take fresh leaves of the Tulsi plant wash in clean water and crush them with the fingers and extract the juice. Add to it a few drops of clove oil and a little of sugar. Give to the patient twice or thrice.

PEPPERMINT TEA is useful for children suffering from indigestion. Take a handful of mint leaves and throw them in boiling water. Cover the pot and let remain for a few minutes. Strain the tea and give a cupful twice during the day.

GARLIC AS MEDICINE

The French cooks know how to make use of garlic in making the food savoury but not many people seem to know the medicinal properties of garlic which adds a pep to our food. Crush a clove of garlic and inhale the vapours when you feel the nose blocked with heavy cold. Immediate relief is obtained. It is also useful in asthmatic trouble.

Cut three ounces of ripe bulbs into small pieces, and keep them on fire for ten minutes in a pint of water. Add 8 ounces of sugar or gur and when properly dissolved strain the water. Allow to cool and then bottle. Give one teaspoonful during every attack. It will relieve cough.

Change Of Luck!

A butcher was in the habit of sending his son with a small trap to deliver orders. The lad was a careless driver, and one day he knocked down an old lady.

A lawsuit followed and the butcher had to pay damages. Shortly after this the son was the cause of another accident, which had a similar unfortunate result, and the drain on the butcher's resources brought him to the verge of ruin.

A few days after the second case had been settled he was thinking over his hard fate when a neighbour rushed in with the information that the butcher's wife had been run over by the careless driver of a motor-car and was in hospital.

"Thank goodness," exclaimed the butcher, "my luck's changed at last!"

YE OLDE ENGINE

Norman swallow, of the B.B.C. north region, compiling a programme about the opening of the Liverpool to Manchester railway, wanted background noises of the sound of 1830 railway trains. The B.B.C.'s Effects Department could not oblige. All the trains of which they had recorded noises were much too fast. But British railways could. They have a train which runs at 15 miles an hour from Euston to Bletchley, stopping at every station. And the noise was just about right.

ROBINHOOD OF SAURASHTRA

(Continued from page 6)

pearance and they spread out in siege around the hill.

'Bapu,' the Jamadar said to Champraj 'give me your loaded gun and you sit here quietly. We'll see to it that the man who dares approach meets his death'.

Champraj started loading his gun and his companions started firings. While the fire continued for some time, they noticed two British officers climbing up the hill. They were carrying guns in their hands.

'Bapu, the Jamadar reported, 'two Englishmen are climbing up. Shall I finish them also?'

'Oh, no. If we interfere with them, the Government will never show us any respite' Champraj replied.

'But they have already reached their destination and they will soon start firing at us'.

'In that case, finish them too whatever might be the consequences.'

A shot rang out and it passed clean through the skull of the English soldier.

People were aghast at the Englishman being shot dead. Guard-houses were erected on all sides of the hill and Champraj thought he and his men would have to die of starvation.

But his stars were lucky and the 'string of his life' was strong enough. One night, some Kathis came and cut out secret path through the jungle. Champraj and his comrades climbed down the hill through the path.

'Well, Champraj, now start running', the Kathis who had come to his rescue, advised him, 'clear out of this territory'.

'I am quite brave enough, why should we run away like this?' Champraj demanded.

Now Champraj started his 'baharvatia's' career in the Gaikwad's State. He roamed the villages, one after another, and struck terror in the heart of all the subjects of the Gaikwar. The military from Baroda marched to track him down. But Champraj evaded the troops.

One day Champraj said to his comrades, 'I'm sick of a attacking these tiny and unimportant villages. I should like to raid some big places'.

'What is your big idea? they asked him 'it is hardly possible to raid Amreli. The Gaikwad's military stationed there.

'Why do you get scared over it?' Champraj asked. 'I don't mind if I have to fight the Gaikwad's army. There is something unique about looting a big city. When we have got a horse like Mhhaishrasava, why should we be afraid of anyone?'

His comrade tried to knock sense into Champraj's head. But he was adamant. His blood was mounting and he appeared quite intoxicated.

The market-place at Amreli was not inhabited and appeared gloomy. Govindrao Gaikwad was full of anxiety for who knows, Champraj may not march on the palace?

A man was sitting by the side of a stream. By his side stood his mare but appeared in a state of excitement. The animal was tapping the ground with its legs.

Be quiet, Reshan, be quiet', the man admonished while preparing his 'kusumba' from the opium he was taking out of his pocket. His sharp spear was resting against a stone and his sword lay in front of him. The sun appeared speeding high up in the sky as though he was driving in his seven-horsed chariot. Fixing his gaze on the sun, the man was offering the oblation of 'kusumba' to the sun before sipping the drink when some soldiers on horseback arrived on the scene.

'Welcome, friends, have a drink of 'kusumba' the man sitting by the side of the stream called to them.

'How can we get off our horeback?' they replied, we havn't got a moment's time.

What is then your important mission? he inquired.

'Champraj looted Amreli and we have been searching for him since midnight', came the reply.

'Well, Champraj looted my village, too, last night', said the man, 'and I am on my way to Amreli to inform the authorities about it. What terrible suffering is Champraj causing to the people. But we are quite powerless before him. We can do nothing unless we take our 'kusumba'. Climb down and have a sip'

At this invitation, the soldiers got down their horses. They took a wash in the stream and were enjoying their drink when the man sitting by the side of the stream asked: 'Suppose you meet Champraj hereabouts?' The soldiers began looking around and about.

"To tell you the truth, we would wish him well and depart' their chief told the man.

'How's this? Why have you been employed by the Government and is the Government feeding you for this?'

'Look here', came the reply, 'because of Champraj's depredations, the Government is maintaining such a big army. If Champraj were arrested, the men, who have their families to maintain, will be retrenched immediately. If I'm to maintain my family, the credit goes to the bravery of Champraj.

The man sitting by the side of the stream smiled subtly, took out a box full of gold and guineas and opened it in front of the soldiers.

'What is this?' the chief asked.

"This is a present for you'.

'But why?'

'Because, you wished well of me'.

'Are you Champraj' then?' they asked in astonishment.

'Yes, I'm Champraj' came the reply, 'goodbye'.

He leapt on the back of his mare while the stupefied soldiers looked on.

'What shall we do now?' Champraj asked his Muslim Jamadar. 'The Government has been in hot pursuit of us for murdering the white soldiers and nowhere on this earth is there a spot where we could rest carefree'.

'Why don't you come to my State, Bapu? the Jamadar inquired.

'What can we do there?'

'You will be master and I'll remain your servant'.

'How shall I be known there?'

'Suleiman Usman, I suggest'.

'I consider it shameful to assume a Muslim name', Champraj said, 'you can go to your native place with all your men'. I'll place my trust in God and continue living here'.

Champraj turned in the direction of Jaipur Malva in company of his two Kathi comrades.

The Maharaja of Jaipur particularly noticed a man sitting in a corner when he was holding his Durbar. He had a bright and rosy countenance and a bayonet dangled from his belt. He had a string of beads round his neck. Although the man possessed the appearance of a 'Charan', the Maharaja felt he must be some other person. The Maharaja ordered a valet to get the man to him. The man accordingly approached the Maharaja and made his bow

'Who are you?' asked the Maharaja.

'I am a Charan'.

'Where do you live?'

'Kathiawar'.

The Maharaja thought for a moment, then got up.

'Charan', come here', he made him sit near him. 'I'm definite you are not a 'Charan'. 'Charan' never bows. You must be moving in a different guise. Speak out who you are'.

'I'm a Kathi'.

'What's your name?'

'Champraj'.

'Champraj? You carry a price on your head for murdering two white soldiers. The 'goras' are in power. If you stay on in my kingdom, I'm afraid, you would be a source of danger to me. You had better clear out. If you demand any amount of gold, I'll gladly give it to you'.

Leaving Jaipur, Champraj took the path to Malwa. He hid himself in the house of a village patil in the guise of a 'Charan'. But Champraj was puzzled to notice that his host, who extended such warm hospitality to him, should have looked so worried.

'Well, Patil, what makes you look so unhappy?' he one day asked his host.

'Charan', telling you of my troubles would not be of any earthly use. 'My condition is pretty bad and I feel like ending my life by taking poison or taking my life in some other way'.

'But won't you tell what it is? Should you speak up, a way out could surely be found', Champraj pressed him

'Well, then, here's my tale The brother-in-law of the king has made a mistress of my daughter-in-law. He comes to my house every night' the Patil informed the 'Charan'

"Don't worry, just tell me when he comes tonight', Champraj said briefly

Champraj despatched the king's brother-in-law that night and left the place.

During his wanderings, he came to another town. The search for Champraj had been in progress vigorously and his identification marks had been widely publicized. Therefore the Durbar of the town had had his suspicions when he set his eyes on Champraj The Durbar approached him and asked him for his name and place of residence.

'Get down here. Have something to eat and drink and have a little rest' he caught hold of Champraj's horse and implored him.

Champraj had been a recipient of the kind of hospitality he was offered by the Durbar and there was no reason why he should entertain any suspicion or question the 'bona fides' of this particular man. But a 'Charan' who was standing by while the Durbar was speaking to Champraj picked up and threw a small stone at a crow and cried out. 'Fly away, crow'. Champraj caught the hint thrown out and saw through the invitation extended to him and spurred his horse after wresting the horse's reins out of the hands of the Durbar and escaped.

During his wanderings in Gujarat, Champaraj one day heard from a 'Charan' the report that Mulubhai had lost the favour of Government and that there was every possibility of his lands being confiscated by the Government. Champraj was overcome with a sense of shame at hearing the news. Because Mulubhai had stood surety at the Jetpur Darbar for Champraj's good behaviour when Champraj came to notice on account of his activities Mulubhai had offered the surety of his lands for Champraj's good behaviour and the Government was now exerting pressure on him.

If Mulubhai were to lose his all and to be reduced to poverty, I would fall out of grace', Champraj said to himself, 'and the only way out of this is to surrender to the Government through Mulubhai'. He left in the direction of Kathiawar.

One day in the evening twilight, Champraj stopped by the bank of a lake with his two comrades to take their mares to the lake for a drink. A soldier arrived there in the meantime with his horse. He was attached to the regiment which had been carrying on a search for Champraj. He looked at Champraj and decided that he must be the outlaw and caught hold of the reins of Champraj's mare.

'What do you mean? Why are you holding the reins of my horse?' Champraj demanded.

'You are Champraj'

No, we are "Charans"

'No, you are not 'charans",

'Will you release the reins or not? Do you want to lose your life?'

'You are Champraj'

'Well, then, take this reward for having arrested Champraj'

Champraj unsheathed his sword, cut off the hand of the soldier and spurred his horse and rode away at lightning speed.

In a moment, there was a hue and cry and shouts arose of Champraj Champraj, arrest him.' The warning bugle sounded in the military encampment close by

Champraj realized the difficulty of his situation. The lake had an extensive circumference and could be easily caught by the soldiers out to chase him up He wanted to surrender himself through Mulubhai and here he was in the mess he had created. He hesitated for a moment. But instantly he got into the waters with his mare and asked his comrades to follow his example.

Champraj reached the other bank of the lake. But one of his comrades was left behind. His mare were getting drowned through exaustion and he shouted out. 'Brother Champraj, I have been left behind. Goodbye!

'How can I leave you behind? Jump on to the back of my mare' Champraj ordered He could never be arrested once he escaped. The mare speeded on the journey with two riders on her back The journey continued the whole night Champraj made Sorath at daybreak. When he arrived there at the house of a Kathi named Jethisar, he was given a warm welcome.

Jethisar's servant came over and said: 'Bapu, one of the mares is not eating any fodder. The animal appears to be very tired'.

'My mare would never refuse to eat fodder. The animal would never get tired even if she were to return from the journey to Lanka', Champraj told him. 'Which of the mares are you referring to?'

'The one with the white legs

'There is no mare answering to that description'.

'Champraj went to the stables. He was astonished to discover that the leg of his mare had been turned into the whiteness of lily. It could hardly be called leg. It was just bone with its skin and flesh completely peeled off. On the way from Panchal, ..the leg of the mare appeared to have been caught up in a crevice of a boulder and all flesh had been scraped off in the process of taking it out. But the brave mare never gave the slightest inkling of the serious condition of its leg to her master.

Anguish filled the heart of Champraj when he realized that he had lost his faithful companion who had carried on her back two riders and journeyed for more than five score miles on three legs—to death.

He took the mare to the outskirts of the town and beheaded her.

'Oh Mulubhai, Champraj is no more with us. With him will disappear all that is manly, all that is noble and all that is proud. You have lost your 'izzat' by handing him over to the Government.' 'Charans' everywhere sang out this reproach. Many said it was Mulubhai who handed him over to the Government while others insisted that it was not at all Mulubhai's fault. He had 'begged and implored Champraj to make good his escape, but he would have none of it. He was then charge-sheeted and put up before the court. He was sentenced to a life imprisonment and sent to Yearwada prison.

'Why is the jailer not to be seen these days? Champraj inquired of the warder.

'The memsab is getting pains'.

'What kind of pains?'

'She has completed her nine months but is not having a smooth delivery. Even the renowned surgeons can do nothing. She can now survive for an hour or two'.

Champraj was animated when he got the news from the warder.

'Surgeons won't be able to do anything. I've got a medicine which would be of use. But who will inform the jailer about it?' he asked the warder.

The warder informed the jailer. The jailer was surprised but was incredulous. But a drowning man clutches at a straw and he asked Champraj to treat his wife.

Champraj asked to be supplied with a sword, a light burning in ghee, incense and a string of beads and taken to the banks of the river.

He was accordingly taken to the banks of the river and all the articles he wanted were supplied to him. He took a dip in the water, lighted the lamp, burnt incense and with the string of beads started his prayers.

'God almighty, I know no medicine. But never in my life have I cast a sinful glance at any woman, nor have I desired any woman. If you have witnessed this, let the memsaheb have a safe delivery and give me the opportunity of proving true to my word. Otherwise, I'll commit suicide by plunging this sword in my stomach.

With this prayer he washed his hands and gave the water to the warder

"Give this water to the memsaheb and come and tell me if she is free, he told the warder. The warder ran away with the water. Champraj, with the sword in one hand, prayed to the Sun god. He was running the beads and the string had three turns in the hands of Champraj when the men from the jail rushed out to Champraj with the news that the jailer's wife had delivered safely, 'Well done, Champraj', they said in joy.

"The grateful wife of the jailer begged her husband to obtain the release of Champraj. 'Do all you can. Go to England and secure his release', she insisted.

The household of the jailer was charged with unpleasantness because of the moods of the memsab. Her husband had done his best, used all his influence and secured the remaining term of Champraj's sentence remitted. The earnings accrued to Champraj during the term of labour of ten or twelve years were paid to Champraj and he was released from jail.

Tears came into the eyes of Champraj as he went to bid farewell to the wife of the jailer and the woman too was deeply moved.

He took the boat from the nearest port for Bhavnagar. He attended the Darbar of Vajasingh and said. 'Long live Vajasingh. I've been released through your efforts' The Maharaja, welcomed him and sent him to Charabha with his soldiers. Champraj spent the rest of his life at home till his death.

Corruption And Black-Marketing Are Against Our National Traditions

WHY THIS LANDSLIDE IN CHARACTER?

BY

Sir Shri Ram

WE all talk of a certain all-round fall in the morality of all sections of our population. We talk of corruption, of nepotism, of black-marketing, but we hardly realise that all these result from a lack of character. The man who gives a bribe is more guilty than the one who through economic distress or greed receives it. The uncle who appoints and the nephew who is appointed are both setting wrong standards. The customer who buys or the trader who sells in black-market is guilty of the same crime against society.

Ancient Standards

But this is against the tradition of our country. In fact our country was once the envy of foreigners for her standards of honesty and morality. Sir Thomas Munro among others in a statement to the Parliamentary Committee on the East India Company referred to the great virtues of our countrymen. The debts of ancestors, for example were paid by their children and great grand children without demanding any documentary proof; articles forgotten by the road-side by unfortunate travellers were returned to them; contracts of all kinds irrespective of the amounts involved were entered into by mere word of mouth and faithfully fulfilled whatever the financial consequences

Thinking people feel distressed at this sad state of affairs but we are often tempted to blame either Government or a political party of some body else for this moral fall. "After all a Government or a political party is only the reflection of the people who appoint it or follow it. We have therefore, to start at the root viz. the people

Accuser Is Accused

Why have the standards of morality so deteriorated? Let us leave aside the purely philosophical aspect of the question and consider why people do not keep to the right path. The fear of God, it is said, is the basis of all religions. The fear of society is the basis of all morals. Today nobody is afraid of God or Society.

Strange as it may seem the society which is normally not only the creator but also the custodian of the right public opinion is itself the accused. But how can it? If salt loses its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?

It is not easy, even if it were possible, under the present conditions to make our people God-fearing for the present generation is the product of Godless education. In every country in the world and in almost every religion, the work of education of the young and old used to be formerly in the hands of religious preceptors. It was the clergy who was responsible for education in the Christian countries. Even today in India there is a large number of educational institution run by Christian missionaries. Among the Muslims, the Mullas and Maulvis gave education, and among the Hindus, the Pandits did this work in huts and hermitages. The famous Gurukuls were a product of such an educational system.

Educational Policy

This system of education by the Pandits and Maulvis went down gradually, as it did not meet the needs of the Government of the day. Their educational policy expressed in the Minutes of Lord Macaulay stressed the teaching of English and deliberately avoided the inculcation of religious background which was responsible for building up the character of the pupils. This system of education did not only make a change from one type of institutions to another, but from one type of atmosphere to another, with the result that gradualy more and more stress was led on the material instead of moral values in education

Even the teachers in charge of these institutions worked chiefly for money and did not as in the old days take to teaching as a sacred duty or a noble mission of their lives

I would like you to think more deeply on this thesis of mine. In the old days the Pandit, the teacher, the Guru, was one and the same person and was honoured by one and all. Even the most mighty prince had to bow and touch the feet of a Brahmin who probably owned nothing more than a loin cloth, but whose wealth was his character, learning and knowledge This self-less man who had few needs and no possessions was the most important member of the society. He was happy though he lacked the power of the warrior and the wealth of the trader.

Under the alien rule gradually a situation arose or was created where this man of character and learning lost his social status and with it his power. In fact, today he has none of these and is perhaps the worst paid person among the so-called educated classes. He has no security of service or freedom from want for himself or for his family.

Learning Goes Down

While the Guru or the teacher and religious preceptor was losing his old status, the warrior or the ruling class had also changed. The ruling class was the British and although the princes had some wealth they had neither real power nor position. By the side of the rulers a new class of wealthy men had emerged. This class mainly possessed wealth and with wealth also power and status, but unfortunately they lacked culture. In other words, while in the older order of things wealth mostly in the hands of the warrior class occupied a secondary position, the first position being that of character and knowledge, in the new order that developed under the British rule, wealth came to occupy the highest place. Gradually it became fashionable to be rich and everyone started trying to be rich with all the evils associated with the acquisition and possession of such riches. In contrast, the man of learning went down lower and lower until people hardly cared for or respected him. He was admitted into fewer professions and when he could not find anything better to do he took to the so-called teaching profession. This change was slow but persistent and the old teachers and masters of language, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, medicine, engineering, science and art who had gained even international reputation gradually disappeared

This deterioration in the quality of our men is quite apparent today. In spite of the much better opportunity afforded by modern education, we are producing in the present generation not giants but mediocres.

No wonder the contribution to world thought made by India during the last few decades is very small in comparison to her similar contribution in her glorious past; and this gradual fall continues on all sides. The advent of great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore during the dark period is not a tribute to this new order. It is just the contrary, for they appeared in spite of it and did their best to end that order.

The phenomenon before us today of a spineless, selfish immoral and dishonest society is to my mind largely the result of the changed status of the Guru or the Brahman in the changed social order to which I have referred. The character of a child is made from the cradle upwards, first by parents and then by teachers. The parents of today unfortunately are themselves the product of degenerate teachers. They do not consider it their sacred duty to rear good children and to train them properly while the teachers are incapable and themselves lack high character and noble purpose possessed by their predecessors

Social Conscience

What is the remedy? The remedy is first of all a change of attitude. A change in our values. A change which will stress the moral values over the material. It is to reverse the present order of things which makes the possession of wealth fashionable. A person having wealth should not merely because of his wealth enjoy a certain position or power in society. On the other hand, the giving away of wealth for charitable purposes should become fashionable. One has only to read Kalidas's story about Raghu and Kautsa in Raghuvansha in order to appreciate how a man of wealth or a warrior should behave.

Not greed for possession, but respect for character and knowledge should be the aim of all. Knowledge and learning should be made fashionable.

The man of learning should be given again the highest place in society and made free from domestic anxieties. In education as well as in society character should be placed above every other consideration. **The vulgar ostentation, which was always looked down upon by our forefathers, should be ridiculed and stopped. Its place should be taken by simple living and high thinking.**

This state of affairs to my mind will narrow the artificial gulf which now exists between the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural populations. This will in its own way end the class war which is raising its ugly head and rehabilitate the conscience of Society.

STUDENT GUESTS ON AIR TOUR

Twenty-five high school students from 15 Middle East and South-East Asia countries are in the United States to attend the fifth annual Forum for High Schools, sponsored by the "New York Herald Tribune", which opens on March 4, 1950. Many of the students are touring U.S. cities as guests of the U.S. Civil Air Patrol.

Photograph above shows Emma Garcin (left) of Bacalod city, Philippines, and Usha Roy of Lucknow, India, reading a U.S. newspaper aboard a C-17 transport-plane.

THE FULL REWARD OF LABOUR

HAPPINESS, I have discovered, is nearly always a rebound from hard work. It is one of the follies of men to imagine that they can enjoy mere thought, or emotion, or sentiment. As well try to eat beauty!

For happiness must be tricked. She loves to see men at work. She loves sweat, weariness and self-sacrifice. She will be found not in palaces but lurking in cornfields, workshops and factories, and hovering over littered desks: she crowns the unconscious head of the busy child

There is something fine in hard physical labour. One actually stops thinking. I often work long in my fields without any thought whatever, save that connected with the monotonous repetition of the labour itself—down with the spade, out with it, up with it, over with it—and repeat

And yet sometimes—mostly in the forenoon when I am not tired—I will suddenly have a sense of the world opening around me—a sense of its beauty and its meanings—giving me a peculiar deep happiness that is near complete content —DAVID GRAYSON.

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GOD ONLY KNOWS!

Various Theories About Unexplained Deaths

THE Chief Petty Officer shook John Fitch in his foc'sle bunk one pleasant morning in October, 1940. There was no response, and—thinking the boy was still asleep—the officer tried again. John Fitch never awakened. The 19-year-old stoker for His Majesty's Navy was dead. And as far as anyone could tell, death had come not only quickly, but without reason.

John Fitch had turned into quarters the night before in good humour, said his shipmates. He had been in good health, except for a common cold two months before, said the medical records. A casual examination showed no sign of violence, and all the autopsy revealed was slightly enlarged thymus gland.

The thymus, a ductless gland lying frontally at the root of the neck, "could have been no more than a contributory cause of death," asserted T. W. Froggatt, Surgeon Commander at Malta. What the real cause was, Dr. Froggatt did not know. "It remains a mystery to me," he added frankly.

As far as medical science was concerned, stoker John Fitch should still have been below decks tending His Majesty's furnaces.

The case of John Fitch is rare in the annals of science,—but it is not extraordinary. At almost the same time of John Fitch's death, several thousand miles away, a 14-year-old American boy raced 220 yards, collapsed, and died instantly. The boy was healthy and muscular; and again autopsy revealed nothing more than an enlarged thymus and an undigested meal in his stomach. But what boy doesn't run after meals? And why, then, was he dead?

G. O. K.

Of the several thousand men, women and children who die suddenly on the streets or in their homes, there is usually good natural cause. Forty-one per cent die without warning of heart diseases or ruptured aortas; a smaller percentage died of respiratory diseases. But a small yet significant number of these are afterwards taken to the hospitals and there examined in utter bewilderment. To their bereaved families and friends a doctor can merely answer "God only knows!" for cause of death. In the medical profession, a sudden and unexplained death is known as a G.O.K.

In the constant effort to prolong life by discovering the reasons for death, science has found out little about the G.O.K.

We know only that unexplained death is more frequent in infants than in adults. Of 69 G.O.K. deaths, only six victims were older than five. And science also knows that in infants, death will be more apt to come inexplicably and suddenly between the ages of four and eight months.

The medical report on a two-month-old infant is typical. The child had been in excellent health. At 10 A.M. he had fed well; at 1 P.M. he regurgitated. By the time the nurse got to him at 1-10 P.M. the baby was dead in his carriage. His lymphoid apparatus, the autopsy showed, was too large, the adrenals too small, the lungs were congested and the thymus was enlarged. But, asked the doctors, what of it?

Lethal Agent

In this death, as in others carefully observed by medicine, one factor alone seemed consistent: the thymus was almost always larger and heavier than is normal. Might this not be the cause of death? In some cases, doctors did attribute death to what they called a 'status lymphaticus'. While in all the years of medical investigation little has been found out about the thymus, science, nevertheless, produced two theories to explain the thymus as the lethal agent

One 'theory held that the over-large thymus presses on the trachea (windpipe) and surrounding nerve structures. But opposing doctors asked how so soft an organ as the thymus could have any appreciable effect on the tough cartilege of the trachea. Another theory held that 'status lymphaticus' always showed a deficiency of adrenalin, an exhausted heart might collapse if deprived of it Such might explain the death of the boy, who seeing another hit by a car, suddenly dropped dead himself.

There seems to be no doubt that diagnosis or autopsy has sometimes been inadequate: No scientist would deny that unexplained deaths do occur. Some doctors see them as part of the general trend of nature to overcome the natural preponderance of male over female births:

There are four times as many boy babies who die unexpectedly and without explanation than girls.

Others, who see science more as a means for uncovering the mystery of life rather than its reality, are willing to accept sudden and unexplained death even more serenely. "The medicolegal worker," writes authority Dr S. M. Rabson, "ought not to fear announcing that he cannot give the cause of death. 'An act of God' although not found in the medical volumes, at least has its value in indicating that the physician could not establish the lethal factor or factors".

But to all theories concerning the 'status lymphaticus,' most doctors finally agreed it was just as likely 'that a person had died of dwarf stature or flat feet....' Where 'status lymphaticus' is still given as the cause of an otherwise unexplained death, still other doctors look upon it as a cloak for inaccurate and faulty diagnosis or inadequate autopsy.

With more complete autopsies, however, and with a more thorough correlation of case histories, medical science might yet find an answer to one of the most puzzling questions still facing them.

THE GREATEST BLESSING

My Mother was born in a log cabin in Iowa 80 years ago and grew up on the raw Nebraska prairie in the days when a windmill was a homesteader's presiding deity. During her lifetime, most of the devices which have quickned our living and taken away much of the drudgery have made their appearance: Modern plumbing, central heating, electricity, gas, the automobile, the airplane, the telephone, radio, movies — the list is very long.

But when I sked her which single advance had meant the most to her, personally, she replied without a moment's hesitation: "Running water in the house!" I could not estimate the number of trips to the spring, or well, which went to make that answer —

Edward Stanley.

BEST ATOMIC TARGET

According to the editor of 'AERONAUTICS', "for purposes of an atomic bombing war the United Kingdom is the best target in the world.

There does not exist on any other part of the globe such a combination of high-density population and massed industries as in these islands. To be capable of the same destruction of productive capacity, a British bomber force would have to be at least ten times as strong numerically as any possible opposing bomber force."

The U.S. conception of air-atomic warfare is therefore, no solution for Britain which would be the first victim in an atomic war.

BUSINESS FIRST

"Blackpool Council, after deciding to paint notices on three low bridges to warn bus drivers, asked British Railways for permission. British Railways agreed — provided the usual advertising rates were paid."—'Daily Graphic'.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

NORTH and south were pushing their cards a bit in order to try to capitalize their small part score. Smith's play, however, enabled the defenders to defeat him —but only because they had a better appreciation of the value of time than declarer did.

West opened the club jack and the three higher honours completed the trick. With entries to dummy none too plentiful, declarer led the spade king. West took home the ace and made the brilliant shift to a trump. East's queen forced South's ace. South cashed the spade queen and ruffed a spade in dummy. Then he made the fatal error of planning to take care of two diamond losers at the expense of one club. He led dummy's club nine—and passed it around to West's ten. West returned a trump, won by East's king and East led a diamond. West's queen forcing dummy's ace. Now, when declarer tried to discard his last diamond on the club eight, East ruffed. South discarded the losing diamond anyway, but although this saved a trick because of the threat of dummy's diamond jack, neverthless declarer was down one, losing two spades, a heart, a club and East's club ruff.

If South handn't been so anxious to take care of his losing diamond he would have made his contract. Instead of passing the club nine to West, declarer ruffs the club, ruffs high. South discards a diamond; if he ruffs low or discards South makes his heart eight, leads to dummy's diamond ace and plays the fourth club. Once again East is helpless to shut out South's heart ten, and declarer makes three spades, four hearts and the two minor suit aces to round out his nine tricks.

Neither side vulnerable. North-South 20 on score. West dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 9
♡ J 9 3
◇ A J 7 6
♣ Q 9 8 5

WEST
♠ A 2
♡ 6 5
◇ Q 10 8
♣ J 10 7 6 4 3

EAST
♠ J 8 5 3
♡ K Q 7 4
◇ K 9 4
♣ K 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7 6 4
♡ A 10 8 2
◇ 5 3 2
♣ A

The biddding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	1 N.T	Pass	2♡
Pass	3♡	All Pass	

STATE CONGRESS HAS MISSED THE BUS

★

(Continued from Page 8)

to Socialist political stock. The way it was handled by the Socialist leaders, the manner of the ultimate settlement and the possibilities of banking upon it in future parleys with the administration to advance the cause of industrial labour are points under much discussion amongst the swelling ranks of the Socialist Party. The fact that Mr. Jayprakash Narayan was presented a purse of Rs. sixty thousand for party purposes after his lecture tour in Hyderabad, is an eloquent indication of the progress in public favour the Socialists have made.

"LEAVE US ALONE"

I asked an Andhra lawyer of 35 years' standing whether after the Constituent Assembly met, its delegates would not, as the very first step, vote for dismemberment of the State. His reply surprised me. His professional work brings him into contact with the Kanarese-speaking and the Telegu parts of Hyderabad territory. "Wherever I go," he said, "I find a greater desire on the part of the peasants to raise better money crops. The food is more abundant than across the border, the inter-district traffic is growing because of the larger amounts spent on road-construction. The taxes are as yet low, at least lower than in Madras.

"Do you think we are such fools as to demand that we should join our brother Andhras who have no money for economic development? Leave us alone. We shall make Hyderabad economically and industrially a sound proposition."

He gave me some illuminating figures. The State has 1,328 grain banks which he said, "was the highest figure in the world." Sixty-one per cent of the villages in the State possess such banks. The railway system although during the war it worked with its staff depleted by thirty per cent, has continuously shown profit. As regards capital available there is the Rural Welfare Trust Fund, there is also the Industrial Trust Fund and when the upper reaches of the Godavari are harnessed from this available capital there will be plenty more acres to irrigate. "So leave us alone," he said.

WOMAN—BETTER AWAY FROM POLITICS

Miss S. Wilson, 15, Bank Place, Ashton, Preston, writes in 'Tit-Bits':—

A Reader asks: "Why so few women M.Ps May I suggest the reason is psychological? Women don't make good politicians because they approach problems from an emotional angle. With few exceptions they are incapable of the impersonal, more coldly logical male attitude.

Listen to two men disagreeing and then to two women. Invariably the men stick to the point of disagreement, but note how quickly the personal element creeps in with the women; or listen to a wireless discussion on, say, economics, and observe how a woman's emotional attitude will obscure, for her, the wider view

Actresses, nurses and a hundred other jobs, yes, but spare me from a female House of Commons!

STEP BY STEP

As there is yet time for the Hyderabad Constituent Assembly to meet, old-fashioned politicians in the State regard the raising of slogans like "The Nizam must go' as utterly ill-timed. Now that the State is on the way towards becoming just like another unit in the Indian Union, the proper thing will be, in their opinion, to secure solution of this matter from the Constituent Assembly. The provisions as regards the removal of Governors or Raja-pramukhs, mentioned in the constitution of the Indian Union, apply equally well to Hyderabad. They, therefore, contend that public opinion should voice itself in regard to this issue, only step by step. The raising of it during the electoral campaign will complicate matters with the present minority in Hyderabad, which only a short while ago, regarded itself as the ruling community.

I noticed in my tour in the State a curious feature. Amongst the younger lawyers there is a remarkable apathy for politics Amongst businessmen there is aversion for it. They are only keen on having the administrative machinery, geared up, so that their enterprise does not suffer.

GOOD MEASURE

Novelist A. J. Cronin loves his tea, and drinks it in tremendous quantities. Once, at an interview, a reporter asked: "Do you always have a pot of tea handy when you write?" 'Oh, yes", said the novelist "And how quickly do you write?" "Oh about 1 000 words to the gallon", estimated Cronin.

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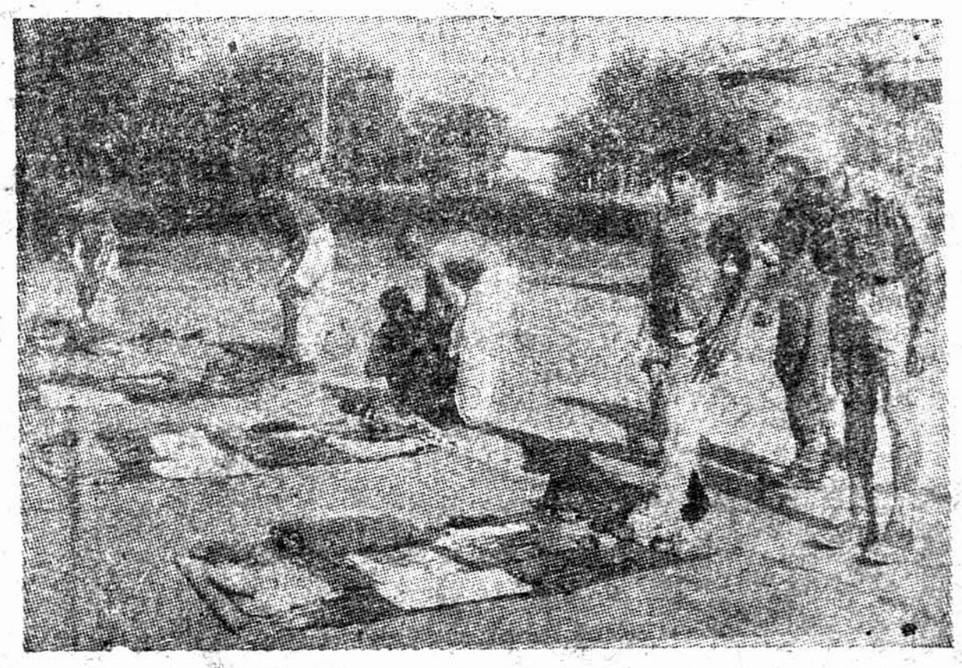
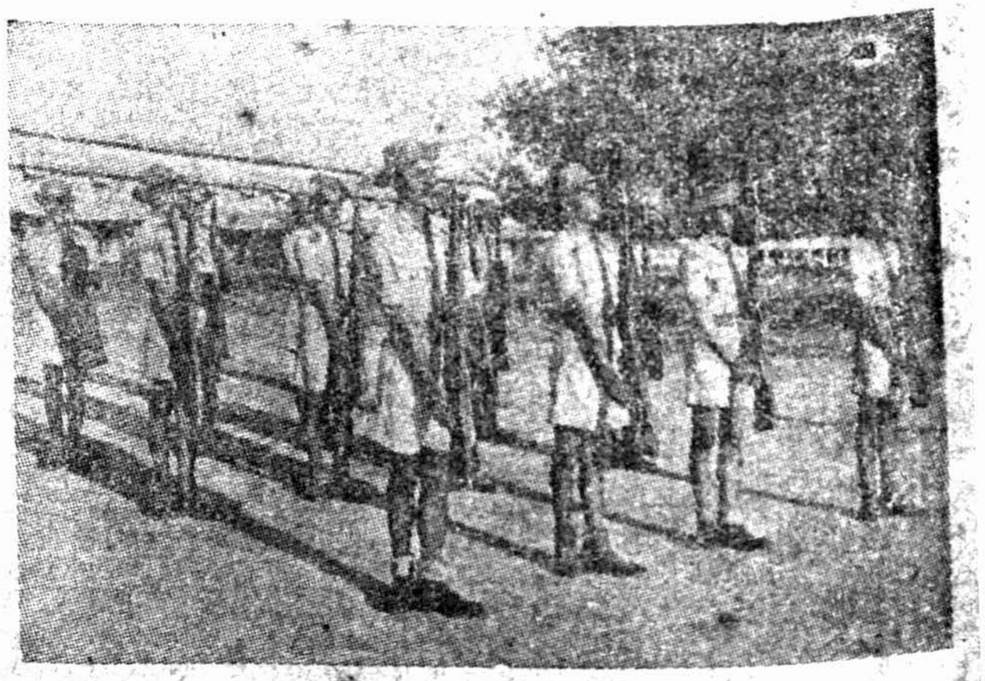
SCENES FROM A RECRUIT'S LIFE

IN NEW GARB



At the centre he receives his kit and casting aside his simple village costume, he dons the uniform.

INITIATION



ON THE PARADE GROUND: With his keenness for soldiering and his native intelligence he soon masters the intricacies of Army drill.

BASIS OF GOOD HEALTH

(Left) "Open your mouth. Ha! Your teeth are sound, well-set", says the doctor. Then he taps him on the chest and gives him the once over. The country life has kept the boy in good health. He is declared fit.

★

(Right) But it is not all work and no play. In the afternoon he spends a couple of hours on the playing field, and there is a large variety of games for him to choose from.

GAMES OF HIS CHOICE

SOMETHING MORE THAN 3 'R's

Part of his time he spends at the Army School, where, in addition to learning the three R's, he gains knowledge that would be helpful to him in his subsequent career as a soldier.

NEW SOLDIER'S ATTESTATION

His training over, he is a full-fledged soldier now and receives his attestation. The Regimental Pandit presents the 'Gita' to which the new soldier bows in obeisance.

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